The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Probable Character of the Incoming Administration.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CABINET OFFICES.

Important Congressional Proceedings.

Report of the Peace Conference before the Senate.

OPPOSITION FROM THE BORDER STATES.

Report of the Committee of Thirty-three Disposed of in the House.

The Proposition to Admit New-Mexico Rejected.

The Fugitive Slave Law Amendment Adopted.

OPPOSITION TO TWIGG'S TREASON IN TEXAS.

The North Carolina Election Still in Doubt.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

Great consternation was occasioned among the Border State men and Northern conservatives, to-day, by a rumor that Mr. Seward declined to go into the Cabinet at all, from a conviction that its proposed organization precludes the possibility of harmony or of a conservative Administration. Of course there was no reasonable foundation for the rumor, but its effect constituted a striking indication of how much confidence the country places in the distinguished statesman of New-York, and how firm is the reliance upon his wisdom and patriotism, in the present national crisis.

It was announced early this morning that Montgomery Blair had been decided upon for the Cabinet, and that Cameron had also concluded to accept some other position than that of the Treasury. The Cabinet at present seems likely to stand as follows:

Secretary of State—Mr. Seward, of New-York.
Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.
Secretary of Navy—Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.
Secretary of Interior—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania
Postmaster-General—Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney-General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

The Cabinet list above was generally accepted to-day as settled. It may prove to be the programme at last. I have reliable authority, however, for asserting that the Cabinet is not yet finally determined upon. Of this you may rest assured. Of course, the difficulty experienced grows out of the apparent impossibility of satisfying the ultra Republicans with any Cabinet that can be harmonious and conservative. The rumor that Mr. Seward has intimated any purpose to abandon the Cabinet is entirely without foundation.

Certain Border State men have announced that if Chase goes into the Cabinet, they cannot sustain the Administration, for they could not sustain themselves at home upon it. Chase himself expresses serious doubts as to whether he ought to accept, and has not yet decided. The chances seem to be that he will decline.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

Several of the State Republican delegations meet, to-night, to decide what course they will pursue respecting their indorsements, in distribution of offices, under the new Administration. They have all pretty generally agreed to hold themselves aloof from committal until after the 4th inst.

SECESSION NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

The city has been somewhat excited to-day by dispatches, professed to have been received from Richmond, announcing a declaration of secession by the Convention to-morrow certain. Some believe these rumors designed for effect on Congress, but the probabilities are that the Secessionists will make their last desperate stand in Virginia to-morrow. I have satisfactory information that the secession ordinance is being drafted to night. It will probably pass and will go to the people at the same time with the inaugural. It is evident that Ex-President Tyler is doing all in his power to throw Virginia out of the Union. He is dissatisfied with the action of the Peace Conference, and yesterday, in Richmond, he informed gentlemen who have been on from Washington on an important mission connected with the Union movement, that unless Lincoln's inaugural was all right, or if it suggested in any way the coercive policy, Virginia would secede in three days.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the day in wrangling over propositions of the Peace Conference. Green, of Missouri, succeeded in staving off each proposition as fast as it arose. He was very persistent and violent in his factious opposition. It is now almost certain that no proposition can pass the Senate, of all the compromises yet submitted. The responsibility of this rests upon a few Border State men.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION PROBABLE.

It is probable that the House and Senate both will sit all to morrow night, unless the Peace compromise is passed. There is a great gathering at the House to-night, but very little of interest transpiring.

A RUN UPON THE TREASURY.

Business in the Executive Departments is virtually suspended, except in the Treasury, where to-day there has been a constant run upon Government funds, with the prospect of a regular drain to-morrow. Several Bureaus, including that of the Navy Agent, exhausted to-day their last dollar.

Several clerks in the State Department are kept busily engaged in certifying laws, and parts of laws, to enable parties interested to engage in the grab game on the Treasury.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. BUCHANAN.

The United States Marines, accompanied by all their officers, marched to the Executive mansion, to-day, to pay their parting respects to the retiring President. Mr. Buchanan came out, accompanied by Secretary Toucey, and, standing on the pavement, received the salute as the corps filed by. The commanding officer then approached, and, shaking hands, took final leave of both the President and Secretary.

Charles Velsh, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, vacates his office to-morrow, at the same time that Secretary Toucey takes leave of the Department.

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of Lieutenats Bailey and Montgomery, of Georgia, were received by Secretary Holt to-day, and promptly accepted by the President.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

First-Lieut. Andrew L. Hayes, of Alabama, and Geo. Holmes, of Florida, a native of Maine, have resigned their positions in the marine corps, and are about to return to their respective States to tender their services.

SECRETARY FLOYD AND THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says that Ex-Secretary Floyd, last Summer, ordered five companies of United States troops to Fort Randall, on the Upper Missouri, and then directed all the wagons, horses and mules to be sold, so that when Winter set in they could neither leave by water nor by land. I am authorized by the Quarter-Master General's office to state the following facts: In the Summer of 1859, five companies of the Fourth Artillery, then at Laramie, were ordered to relieve the Second Infantry at Fort Randall, and they did so in July of that year. In September following, twelve horses, condemned as unfit for use by the Board of Survey, were sold by the direction of the Quarter-Master General. There were no wagons or mules sold at that time, nor have there been any sold since. The transfer of troops took place in the ordinary course of service.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT SAN ANTONIO.

Private letters from San Antonio announce that Ben. McCulloch, at the head of eight hundred armed men, entered that town on the 16th of February and took possession of the arsenal and other public property. This step was precipitated by news received the day previous that Gen. Twiggs had been superceded by Col. Waite. The writer intimates that the orders to Waite were intercepted while on their way from San Antonio to Camp Verde. McCulloch has been a special pet of the Administration.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have rejected the Senate amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, transferring the Butterfield Overland Mail Company to the Central route, only Sherman favoring it. This results from the efforts of Phelps to keep the Ox-bow route open, because it benefits his Springfield, Missouri, property.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS.

Twelve hundred strangers arrived to-night from the North and West. The train was several hours behind time.

RAREY MEETS A SECOND CRUISER.

Rarey had the severest contest here with a kicking horse to-night which he ever had, except with *Cruiser*. It continued an hour and a quarter, but he finally conquered.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

First Lieuts. Andrew L. Hayes, of Alabama, and George Holmes, of Florida, the latter a native of the State of Maine, have resigned their positions in the Marine Corps, and return to their respective States.

Lieuts. Bailey and Montgomery, of Georgia, both of the artillery, have also resigned.

The Republican members of the Ohio State Senate have sent to Mr. Lincoln their unanimous recommendation of Mr. Colfax for Postmaster-General.

The steamer *Pawnee* arrived here to day from Philadelphia.

The Marine Corps, accompanied by their band, took leave of President Buchanan to-day.

The formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is not settled, save by reports, and these are somewhat conflicting.

Mr. Florence's name should have been printed among the yeas on the declaartory resolutions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE—MR. CHASE AND THE CABINET, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

Those who had weakly imagined that the resolutions of the Peace Conference were to be accepted as law by the President elect, and by the National Congress, are now plunged into the deepest gloom, at finding that they had given undue importance to an incongruous and irresponsible assemblage. It is now clear that the House of Representatives will never assent to any measure based on the idea of protection to Slavery in the Territories.

The vote, yesterday, in favor of the declaratory resolutions, and the adoption, to-day, by a two-thirds vote, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing perpetual non interference with Slavery in the States, have failed to satisfy the minds of those who trusted to the oracular wisdom of the Peace Conference. They seem to fear that all is lost because the favorite Democratic hobby of protection to Slavery in the Territories cannot be engrafted upon the Constitution. I cannot avoid the suspicion that much of this seeming concern for the preservation of the Union, is really felt in regard to the "Democratic Party." It would be a capital basis on which to "reconstruct" that exploded organization, if the Slave code theory could be recognized as a part of the Constitution, by an arrangement which would at the same time degrade and dishonor the Republican Party. But the patriotic aspirations of these gentlemen will not be gratified; and they will find that the people of the Middle and Border Slave States will be just as well satisfied with the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, which is now about to be adopted by Congress.

If Slavery cannot exist in New-Mexico under a State Government, it is difficult to understand how a Territorial slave code will mend the matter. The Southern people will comprehend this, and they will not be disposed to keep up the quarrel with the North upon the frivolous point whether that bleak region is to be given them as a State or a Territory; neither will they be so unreasonable as to ask that Slavery shall be forced upon New-Mexico, against the wishes of its inhabitants.

The *Star* of this city, which has fought a good fight with the Secessionists during the last three months, and which, if rumor can be credited, has aspired to the organship under the coming Administration, committed the fatal error the other day of suggesting the defeat of the Appropriation bills, as a means of compelling the Republicans to surrender their repugnance to the Slave Code proposition of the Peace Conference. It is clear that the editor of the *Star* misunderstands the character and spirit of Republicans when it proposes to "coerce" the representatives of the people into an abandonment of principle by tactics which could never be justified except when applied to a corrupt Administration, with a view to compel its resignation. In the present instance the proposed resort to the English Parliamentary expedient is entirely out of place, and could not be put in practice without carrying it to the extreme of revolution. It is the *majority* of the people's representatives in the British Parliament who compel the Administration to capitulate, by withholding the supplies—in other words, by simply refusing to vote the appropriations; but the suggestion of the *Star* is for the *minority* to prevent the House from coming to a vote by revolutionary expedients. The cases are quite different, and I must express my surprise that a journal which has hitherto displayed so much zeal for the Union should now, on the eve of a change of Administration, suggest a revolutionary method of forcing the friends of the President elect to a surrender of their principles.

The impression among the friends of Mr. Chase today is, that he will go into the Cabinet. There can be no doubt that a Cabinet, including both Seward and Chase, would at the present time inspire far more of the confidence of the Republican Party than if only one of them were in it. They are the representative men of the old Whig and Democratic elements of which the party is composed; and neither of these elements would be so fully and satisfactorily represented by any other men in the country as by these recognized leaders. There is an ill-founded impression abroad that Mr. Chase is a political abolitionist, or that he verges towards those theories of Constitutional construction which assume the right in the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. Nothing could be further from the fact; and no man in the party has a more accurately defined political creed than he has. Again and again Mr. Chase has placed himself on record as a strict constructionist of the Constitution—denying on the one hand the modern Calhoun latitudinarian doctrine which declares that the Constitution, by its spirit, carries Slavery into the Territories, and on the other, the equally unwarranted assumption that the Constitution authorizes legislation against Slavery in the States. He holds that Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional, or local—and that it depends upon, and is protected by, State laws. The appointment of Mr. Chase to a seat in the Cabinet would go far to heal the breach in the party; and there is no reason to doubt that he would coöperate cordially with his colleagues. No true friend of the party will attempt to produce a rivalry between him and Mr. Seward, for the very reason that they represent the original elements of which it is composed, the complete blending of which is essential to the success of a Republican Administration.

Artists and lovers of Art will be gratified to learn that a precedent was to-day set in the State Department of purchasing a portrait of one of the most eminent heads of that branch of the Government to adorn the walls of the Ante-room. Mr. Black, among the last acts of his Ministerial life, and as a graceful *finale* to a chequered career, has purchased from Dr. Horatio Stone, the President of the Washington Art Association, Pope's fine likeness of Mr. Webster. The precedent will doubtless be followed, and the result will be a gallery of pictures of the American Premiers. OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the German Republican Club of Syracuse, for the Union and against compromise; also a number of other petitions of the same character.

Messrs. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, and Trumbull, of Illinois, (Reps.,) presented petitions for the Union and Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a large number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a large number of petitions for the Union and against compromise with rebellious States or any extension of Slavery; also a petition for the relief of Kansas.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented petitions from citizens of several States asking for measures of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Several private bills were passed.

The resolution allowing Commodore Paulding to receive a grant of land and a sword from Nicaragua was taken up, and amended so as to strike out the grant of land, and passed.

The bill to reimburse Commodore Paulding for his expenses in the suit brought against him by persons in Walker's Expedition was taken up and passed.

The report from the Select Committee on the Peace Convention propositions and the Crittenden propositions was taken up.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that the resolutions from the House be taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said they ought to be sent to a Committee to make them intelligible.

Objections were made to taking up the resolution.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered his joint resolution as a substitute.

M. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the first article of the Peace Congress proposition, and insert the first article of the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) raised a question of order against any amendments.

Mr. Seward claimed that the amendment of the Senator from Virginia would change the whole character of the proposition, which would then not be the recommendation of the Peace Congress and the States represented, but simply of Congress.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) spoke against the propriety of making amendments.

Mr. Hunter contended that it was perfectly in order to amend a proposition which was considered dangerous, and which ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the propositions came in the same manner as a petition or resolutions offered by an individual Senator, and could be amended.

After some further discussion, the Chair (Mr. Fitch) decided the amendment in order.

Mr. Hunter said he offered the amendment as the first of a series, to carry out the will of his State, which declared the Crittenden resolutions as a basis on which it would settle.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) suggested that the Senator offer the Crittenden resolutions as a whole, and not in a series.

Mr. Hunter continued. He said that he considered this a worse proposition for the South than any yet offered. He argued that the words "status of persons held to labor not to he changed," would prevent any change in the position of slaves, even preventing emancipation, and was substituting *law Latin* for the plain and manly English of the Crittenden resolutions. He contended also that it provided for the settlement by judges appointed by a party which entertains an opinion that there could not be property in man. The South would thus lose the advantage of the Dred Scott decision. He read a portion of the Chicago Platform in regard to the free territories, and said the South was asked to submit its question of rights to judges from a party holding such opinions. He contended that under these propositions the South could never acquire more territory, and their adoption would only be an inducement to disunion; it would almost force the Border States to go into the Southern Confederacy, where they could acquire territory. He said the provision that Congress shall provide for the security of citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of all, contained the seeds of civil war and might impose a dangerous class of citizens on the South, such as Abolition lecturers, &c., and thought it best to leave the question to the honor of the States. The present Constitution had been expounded and was well understood, but these propositions are full of doubts and difficulties. He said he had been informed that the Peace Congress never took a vote on the propositions as a whole.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said he had heard the same thing.

Mr. Hunter said he knew a majority of his own State voted against it, and said that he understood the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and California had said that they would settle on the Crittenden plan. Why not adopt that plan?

Mr. Crittenden said the representatives of some twenty States had presented these propositions and asked Congress to present them to the people, and thought that was the only question that had to be considered. If the Legislatures of these States had presented the same propositions, it would not have been proper to amend them. The question was, would we comply with the proposals of the Peace Convention or not. He was ready to sacrifice his own views—he wanted to save the country, [applause in the galleries] and was willing to accept anything that would do it. He would vote against his own propositions and in favor of these, emanating from the highly respectable bodg, in hopes of a pacific settlement. He contended that these propositions gave the South the best possible security for their rights, was enough for the dreadful occasion, and it was the dreadful occasion which he wished to get rid of, and would trust to posterity and Providence to avoid future troubles.

Mr. Mason said it was a great duty that devolved on the Senate in proposing amendments to the Constitution. For one he could not agree to any amendments unless they had the sanction of conscience and judgment. He referred to the troubles arising out of the last election, and to the Committees which were formed in both Houses of Congress on the subject, and which could not agree. He referred also to the Convention called by his own honored State, but he could not recommend the plan of that Convention at all. Virginia knew that her rights would not be safe under the party which triumphed, so she called a Convention to see if her rights could be secured by the States. But if that Convention proposed a plan which not only not secures the rights of the South, but takes away what little it has, he would be a traitor if he did not denounce it. He then proceeded to argue against the proposition of the Convention, claiming that the first section cut the South out of all her rights in the Northern portion of the Territory and left them to lawsuit in the other portion. It left their right to the common law, and he contended that the judicial expounders of the common law in the Free States denied any right of property in man.

Mr. Crittenden replied to Mr. Mason, contending that the propositions of the Convention were for the security of the rights of the South.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Bragg, Mason, Crittenden, Polk and Pugh.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.,) said he intended to vote for the propositions as they were, and submit them to the people at large. The country was in great peril, and he was told that these measures, if passed, would harmonize the differences; therefore, he thought he would do right in submitting the question to the people. Why not submit the proposition for approval or rejection? He would not shut his eyes to the fact that twenty States appealed to us, and that States have seceded. Suppose the arguments of the Senators from Virginia are true, is that any reason why we should not subject the propositions to the people? If the people reject them, it is their business, not ours; and if the people accept them, then they are measures of peace and union. The Senator from Virginia objected to the propositions; that was one reason why he (Baker) agreed to them; and if Virginia, as represented here, agreed, he should immediately begin to doubt. If these propositions will satisfy the Border States, he would go for them heart and soul. But he was not voting to-day; he was simply submitting them to the people. There was danger to-day, and he knew he did no harm in giving the question to the people. If the people did not like it, let them reject it. If events change so much, he was willing to violate the Chicago platform. It was not the Constitution of the United States. He was willing to give up a great deal to preserve the Government to our friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, but not anything to secession in South Carolina and Louisiana; but he thought he did not give up much. He believed Slavery was wrong, and he believed under these propositions the foul blot of Slavery would not be extended over any Territory. He thought others also gave up a great deal, and he was willing to meet them half way. He hoped to hear words of peace and kindness from Mr. Lincoln, and expected to hear in response a hymn of peace, hope and trust. He trusted a great deal to time and patience, therefore he thought the best thing he could do was to vote for these resolutions.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he regarded this the most prominent question ever brought before the Senate. He was willing to make himself a burnt offering on the altar of sacrifice, but he would not take one of the propositions of the Peace Conference, which involved a desertion of safety and honor. The people could not stand by them, and he would not vote for them. He was not willing to leave any question to doubt; we must have it plain and unequivocal, and sustained by the hearts of the people, or else we will not be associated with such people. We must either make a permanent Union or a permanent separation. These propositions of the Peace Convention are the merest twaddle; but the Crittenden resolutions have some sense. We must have the right of property settled beyond a doubt everywhere. Who made Freedom national and Slavery local when the Government found every State had slaves, and had the right of transit through Pennsylvania? But no Senator can come through a Free State with his servant now, and is compelled when he goes home, to avoid what is called "free soil." If this thing is not corrected then we must divide. He said he never expected to open his mouth in the Senate again except to vote, and he must say his hopes of the Union were all gone. He believed the die was cast, and there was such hostile feeling that we could not live together. He had waited in vain for a reaction of feeling at the North, (he wanted none at the South,) but none came, and we believe we must divide. He was not a Secessionist, but was driven to separation. These seeming peace propositions were only intended to lull old Virginia and other States, but if they are wise they will strike the blow in time, and go to the Confederacy where they can have their rights. Is it possible that any Senator will undertake to support these wishy-washy twaddle resolutions? He never would vote for them, and stake his reputation, whatever the consequences, on his vote.

Mr. Wade of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a motion to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.)

Mr. Trumbull renewed the motion, and said it was evident that there was no good in staying here debating the proposition, which is intended for the Border States, when the Border States say they will have none of it.

The motion was disagreed to, yeas 17, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the resolutions from the House were taken up and made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Lane proceeded to speak in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, characterizing the resolutions of the Convention as a cheat and a humbug.

When Mr. Green moved to adjourn. Carried, yeas 23, nays 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the value of the new silver florin of Austria in Custom-house computations at 49 10-100 cents.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the report of the Committee of Thirty-three bill to the 4th of July.

The Speaker said the subject would not come up for an hour.

Mr. Ely, of New-York, (Rep.,) unsuccessfully asked for action on the bill for an extension to Mr. Sibley, contractor of the Pacific Telegraph Line, till December, 1863, for the completion of the same.

The House then considered the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

Mr. Frank, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Wellsville, N. Y., against any amendments to the Constitution.

The Speaker announced the business in order was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it till the 4th of July.

The Speaker quoted the rule that a member reporting a measure may open and close the debate. He therefore awarded the floor to Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that the debate was not now either to be opened or closed. He appealed from the decision of the Chair, which latter the House sustained.

The pending proposition was read, namely: "An act for the admission of New-Mexico into the United of America."

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, (Rep.,) deeming an explanation unnecessary, demanded the previous question, on a third reading and the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay it on the table Carried—114 against 71.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Avery, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligney, Brabson, Branch, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnett, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Conway, Covode, Craig, of North Carolina, Davis, of Indiana, Dawes, De Jarnette, Duell, Edgerton, Edmundson, Edwards, Eliott, Eli, Farnsworth, Fentin, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, Garnett, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale Haskin, Hattin, Hickman, Hindman, Hoard, Howard, of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg, of Michigan, Leach, of Michigan, Leach, of North Carolina, Leake, Lee, Loungnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, Martin, of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, Morrill Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Phelps, Potter, Pottle, Pryor, Quarles, P. R. Reynolds, J. H. Reynolds, Robinson, of Illinois, Royce, Sedgwick, Smith, of North Carolina, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Vanlever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn, of Illinois, Wells, Whiteley, Wilson, Windom, Winslow, Woodruff, Woodson, and Wright—114.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Addison of Kentucky, Barr, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Butterfield, Campbell, H. F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clark, B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Conkling, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Maryland, Delaney, Demmick, Dunn, English, Etheridge, Fouke, Gilmer, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Missouri, Halmer, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Logan, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McKenty, McClernand, McPherson, McKnight, Millson, Moore, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nixon, Noell, Pendleton, Petit, Peyton, Porter, Rice, Riggs, Sickles, Simms, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stratton, Thayer, Webster, Woodruff—71.

The House next considered the amendment of an act for the rendition of fugitives from labor, as follows:

Be it Enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person arrested under the laws of Congress for the delivering up of fugitives from labor, shall be produced before a Court, Judge, or Commissioner, mentioned in the law approved the 18th of September, 1850, for the State or Territory wherein the arrest may be made, and upon such production of the person, together with the proofs mentioned in the sixth or the tenth section of said act, such Court, Judge or Commissioner, shall proceed to hear and consider the same publicly; and if such Court, judge or commissioner is of opinion that the person arrested owes labor or service to the claimant according to the laws of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the Court, Judge or Commissioner, shall make out and deliver to the claimant, or his agent, a certificate stating these facts; and if the said fugitive shall, upon the decision of the Court, Judge, or Commissioner, being made known to him, aver that he is free, and does not owe service or labor according to the law of the State or Territory to which he is to be returned, such averment shall be entered upon the certificate, and the fugitive shall be delivered by the Court, Judge, or Commissioner, to the Marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the Marshal of the United States for the State or District from which the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce said fugitive before one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the last mentioned State or District, whose duty it shall be if said alleged fugitive shall persist in his averment, forthwith, or at the next term of the Circuit Court, to cause a jury to be impanneled and sworn to try the issue whether such fugitive owes labor or service to the person by or on behalf of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence. On such trial the fugitive shall be entitled to the aid of counsel and to process for procuring evidence at the cost of the United States, and upon such finding the Judge shall render judgment, and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the place where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States, according to the finding of the Jury, and if the Judge or Court be not satisfied with the verdict, he may cause another jury to be impanneled forthwith, whose verdict shall be final. And it shall be the duty of said Marshal, so delivering said alleged fugitive, to take from the Marshal of the State from which said fugitive is alleged to have escaped, a certificate acknowledging that said alleged fugitive had been delivered to him, giving a minute description of said alleged fugitive, which certificate shall be authenticated by the United States District Judge, or a Commissioner of a United States Court for said State from which said fugitive was alleged to have escaped, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the State or District in which said alleged fugitive was seized, within sixty days from the date of the arrest of said fugitive; and should said Marshal fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $1,000 and imprisoned for six months, until his said fine is paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no citizen of any State shall be compelled to aid the Marshal or owner of any fugitive, in the capture or detention of such fugitive, unless when force is employed or reasonably apprehended to prevent such capture or detention, too powerful to be resisted by the Marshal or owner; and the fees of the Commissioners appointed under the act of Sept. 18, 1850, shall be $10 for every case heard and determined by such Commissioner.

Mr. Hickman moved to table it, which was disagreed to—73 against 104.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked Mr. Corwin to withdraw his demand for the previous question to enable him to offer as an amendment the first section of Mr. Clay's proposition in 1850, to require the claimant to give bond that the alleged fugitive shall have a trial by jury in the State from which he fled.

Mr. Corwin declined.

Mr. Hickman moved to postpone the bill till Monday at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

The bill passed—92 against 82.

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Babbit, Barr, Blair, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield Campbell, Carter, Case, Clemens, Coburn, J. Cochrane, Coltax, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Missouri, Davis of Indiana, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edwards, Eli, Ferry, Fouke, French, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Junken, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Lee. Longnecker, Loomis, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Milward. Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, J. H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Scranton, Sickles, Spaulding. Spinner, Stanton, Stratton, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Walton, Windom, Wood, Woodruff—92.

Nays—Ashley, Avery, Barrett, Beale, Bingham, Blake, Bocock. Boteler, Bouligney, Brabson, Branch, Brown. Buffington, Burnett, Carey. H. F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Conway, Craige of North Carolina, Dawes. Duell. Edgerton, Edmundston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton. Florence, Foster, Frank, Garnett. Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Harris of Virginia, Hickman, Hindman, Hughes, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kunkel, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, Millson, Nelson, Niblack. Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Potter, Quarles, Royce, Ruffin, Sedgewick, Simms, Somes, Stevens, Stevenson. Stokes, Tappan Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin. Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Whiteley, Wilson, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—82.

The next and last bill in the series was taken up. It is as follows:

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT FOR THE RENDITION OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person charged by indictment or other satisfactory evidence, in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, committed within the jurisdiction of such State, who shall flee, or shall have fled from justice and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled upon the District Judge of the United States of the District in which he may be found, be arrested and brought before such Judge, who, on being satisfied that he is the person charged, and that he was within the jurisdiction of such State at the time such crime was committed, of which such charge shall be *prima facie* evidence, shall deliver him up to be removed to the State having jurisdicton of the crime, and if any question of law shall arise during such examination, it may be taken on exceptions by writ of error to the Circuit Court.

Mr. Corwin explained the provisions of the bill, saying this was to carry out a Constitutional requirement, the Committee desiring to avoid the contradictory decisions made by Governors of States who were not competent judges of Constitutional law.

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said this bill was the greatest stride known towards consolidation, and was violative of the rights of every State.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) argued that it was incumbent on the Federal Government to provide the necessary machinery for the execution of the Constitutional powers.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 47 against 126. The affirmative vote is

Yeas—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Ky., Adrain, Barr, Barrett, Bouligny, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, John Cochrane, Corwin, Cox, Winter Davis, J. G. Davis, Etheridge, Fouke, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McClernard, McKenty, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Nelson, Nixon, Phelps, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Scranton, Sickles, Stokes, Webster, Wood—48.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked to proceed to the consideration of Territorial business.

The Speaker asked leave to present the proceedings of the Peace Congress.

Objections were made by Mr. Wasbburn, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and others.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not want to hear John Tyler's communication read.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to suspend the rules.

There was great confusion. Some said they wished to consider more important business.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in a loud tone, asked what could be more important than the peace of the country?

Mr. Grow contended that territorial business was set apart for consideration after Mr. Corwin's report was disposed of, and the former now came up.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Grow appealed from the decision.

A motion was made to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said, as the effect of the vote was to prevent a vote on the peace propositions, he demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn.

At this point, 5 o'clock, the Speaker declared a recess till 7 o'clock, in accordance with previous order.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker stated the question which was pending at the time the House took a recess.

Mr. Hickman moved a call of the House.

Mr. McClernand proposed that the report of the Peace Conference be taken up, and referred to a Committee.

Mr. Lovejoy objected *in toto*.

Mr. Boteler—Can the objection of a single member prevent the reception of the proceedings of the Peace Conference?

Mr. Lovejoy—Such a Conference is not known to this body.

The Speaker said it was evident that a quorum was not present.

During the call of the House Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, (Am.,) rose to a high question of privilege. It was that the Sergeant-at-Arms bring before the bar the South Carolina members. They have been systematically absent from the 8th to the 20th of December, very much to the detriment of the business of the House. It is high time we should assert our dignity.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—I hope not. The public business has not suffered the slightest detriment.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report adverse to the petition of Mr. Conway, of Kansas, for compensation for the entire Congress, concluding with a resolution that Mr. Conway's per diem be estimated from the day the State was admitted, and he sworn in.

Mr. Wasbburn, of Illinois, desired to offer an amendment, referring to the Attorney-General to decide on the legality of the claim.

Mr. Stevenson of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman moved that the 16th and 17th joint rules be suspended. These provide that no bill shall be sent from one House to the other within the last three days of the session, for concurrence, nor shall any bill be presented to the President on the last day of the session.

Mr. McClernand proposed that the House take a vote to-morrow, at 11 or 12 o'clock, on the Peace Conference propositions. This would avoid a needless consumption of time.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, was willing to vote fairly and squarely to suspend the rules to take it up.

Mr. McClernand—If factious members object, we will meet it by retaliation.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) moved to suspend the rules to let in the Peace proposition.

The Speaker, in reviewing his former decision, said the Territorial business was now in order.

Mr. Grow was willing a vote should be taken on a suspension of the rules for the reception of the Peace Conference proposition.

Mr. McClernand made a motion accordingly.

Some one proposed that this be considered a test question. To this several objections were made.

During the voting Mr. Craige, of North Carolina (Dem.,) said he was utterly opposed to this wishy-washy effort to settle national difficulties.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, (Am.,) would vote aye whether it was a test question or not.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was disposed to let the thing in, through respect to the Conference, but was against the proposition.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) voted no, because there was no time to consider it.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in order to express his scorn an abhorrence of the proposition would vote to let it in.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, (Dem.,) voted aye, because it was his highest duty to do everything to restore peace.

The vote was announced 92 to 66, and was decided in the negative—not two-thirds.

Mr. NacKnight, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay Amor J. Williamson $1,000, for expenses incurred and time consumed in contesting the seat of Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) moved to lay it on the table, considering this was giving a premium to men to contest seats. Decided in the negative, 46 against 100.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Am.,) offered as an amendment $2,000, which was voted down.

The resolution passed.

The House took up the Senate bill organizing a Territorial Government for Nevada.

Mr. Grow explained that the bill proposed a Government for the western part of Utah and the Washoe River mines, 87,500 square miles, with 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants.

In answer to a question by Mr. Simms, Mr. Grow said that there was nothing in the bill about Slavery. It was similar to the Colorado Territorial bill, with the exception of names and boundaries. The bill passed—92 against 50.

Mr. Grow called up the Senate bill to provide a Territorial Government for Dacotah. He remarked that the Territory is what was left outside the organization of the State of Minnesota, embracing 300,000 square miles, with a population of 6,000. The bill was similar to those for Colorado and Nevada, with the exception of names and boundaries. The bill passed.

The 16th and 17th joint rules above referred to were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate's amendments to the Post-office bill were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers.

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) raised a point of order, that the regular business excluded his motion.

Mr. Hickman moved to adjourn.

Mr. Stanton demanded the previous question

John Cochrane said if the bill was before the House he was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) insisted that the Pacific Railroad bill was the first business to be acted on.

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether it would be in order to postpone this and take up the old soldiers' bill.

The Speaker replied it would be in order if Mr. Simms had the floor.

There was much squabbling about points of order.

The Volunteer bill came up.

John Cochrane briefly opposed it.

Adjourned at a few minutes past 10.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

REFUSAL OF CAPT. HILL TO SURRENDER FORT BROWN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 1.

Advices received here from Galveston state that Capt. Hill, in reply to the demands of the Texas Commissioners, refused to evacuate Fort Brown or surrender to them the Government property in his charge.

It is stated that Capt. Hill has ordered reinforcements from Ringgold's Barracks to retake the Government property at Brazos Island. A collision between the Government and State troops is imminent.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 1.

In Convention to-day a resolution was offered and referred, that an ordinance be passed submitting to the voters of the State tha question whether Virginia should remain with the North, or secede and join the South. Another resolution was that Virginia should use her best efforts to procure a vote of all the States on the question of Union or Disunion, on the basis of the Peace Conference proposition, and that Virginia will coöperate with States agreeing with her in the result.

On the vote of reference, Mr. Baylor finished his Union speech. He indorsed the Peace Conference propositions, and opposed the right of secession and coercion.

Mr. Turner, of Warren, made a speech. He meant to use all efforts for adjustment, but if they failed Virginia ought to unite with the South.

Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburgh, denounced the peace propositions.

A long debate ensued on a resolution inviting the Peace Commissioners to address the Convention. A substitute, merely inviting them to seats, was finally adopted.

The debate indicated that the peace propositions were acceptable to the Union men. The Secessionists denounced them and some are undecided.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Dispatches to the *Democrat* say the State Convention met at Jefferson City at 11 o'clock this morning. Judge Orr called the Convention to order. Judge Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. L. Miner, of Cole, temporary Secretary. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, when, it being found that only seventy-five members were present, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. After the permanent organization is effected the Convention will probably adjourn to St. Louis, the Mercantile Library Hall being tendered for that purpose.

The news of the adjournment of the Peace Conference, and the passage of Mr. Corwin's propositions, produced a pleasant effect upon the members. Ex-Gov. Sterling Price will probably be the permanent President.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 1.

The State Convention met at Jefferson City at 10 o'clock this morning, Judge Gamble in the Chair.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Officers was adopted unanimously. The report includes a resolution requiring the officers of and delegates to the Convention to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri.

A motion was made to go into secret session, which was almost unanimously defeated.

A long and quite warm discussion ensued on a motion to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the rule to take the oaths, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on Monday next.

THE SOUTHERN "CONGRESS."

MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 1.

The Southern Congress has been in secret session all day. They have confirmed the nomination of Peter G. Beauregard, of Louisiana, as Brigadier-General of the Provisional Army.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Returns from the North Carolina election are meagre. The following have been received:

Wake County, for Union, 1,200.
Rowan County, for Union, 400.
Davidson County, for Union, 1,200.
Guilford County, for Union, 2,000.

Alamance, Orange, Johnson, Montgomery, and Caswell counties give large majorities for the Union.

Brunswick, New-Hanover, Wayne, Mecklenburgh, Cabarras, Nash, Edgecombe, Denoor, Duplin, and Craven, give majorities for secession, but they are unascertained, though mostly large.

The results for or against a Convention are indefinite.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 1.

The vote in Harrison County, Texas, was 866 for secession, to 44 against. Cass, Marion, Rusk and Cherokee Counties are reported as having voted almost unanimously for secession.

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 1.

The House refused, by a tie vote, to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress to vote for the propositions of the Peace Conference.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Edinburgh at this Port.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADIAN.

The Relations of England with the United States and Mexico.

CLOSE OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, on the 13th ult., calling at Queenstown, on the afternoon of the 14th, reached this port last evening.

The newspaper packages by the *Canadian*, at Portland, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., were received in this City very early yesterday morning.

In the House of Lords on the 12th, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill making the forging of trade marks a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and according a like punishment for representing an article to be greater in quantity than it really is.

Another desperate convict outbreak had occurred at Chatham. While 350 convicts were at dinner they threw their soup over the warden, took possession of the building, and armed themselves with such material as they could procure. Most of them were, however, prevailed upon to return to their work, but others had to be imprisoned. At latest accounts, an insubordinate spirit continued to be manifested, and a strong military force had to be employed to bring the convicts into subjection.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* was to be held on Feb. 28. The London *Express* says in regard to the vessel:

"She has been within the last few weeks considerably altered and modified under the superintendence of the Directors, who are at present putting in an entirely new deck, and, in compliance with the requirements of the Board of Trade, bushing the screw with brass, or rather gun-metal bearings. No additional capital will be required to defray the expense of these alterations, which will be completed by the end of the month, so that the vessel may again go to sea in March. It is probable her next voyage will be to New-York. The three actions which Mr. Scott Russell has brought against the Company have, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, been consolidated into one. Mr. Russell's claim is in all £60,000. The Company have against that gentleman a cross action for £130,000. Both causes will come on for trial next term, when it is probable they may be referred to arbitration. Mr. Hope has resigned his seat at the Board, and as yet no one has been nominated to succeed him."

The Bonaparte-Paterson case was again resumed before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine at Paris, on the 8th instant, but the public evinced less interest in the matter than at the previous hearings. M. Merveilleux Duvignaux, the substitute of the Imperial Attorney, addressed the Court on the legal bearings of the case. In the course of his remarks, to the great surprise of the audience, M. Duvignaux declared that the Imperial decrees of the 11th and 30th Ventose, dissolving the marriage, were unconstitutional; and he also drew the conclusion that none of the acts executed by the Sovereign had annulied the marriage. The real question was, "Is the marriage null for want of publication in France?" and that question, he argued, had been decided in the affirmative. The Court adjourned its judgment for eight days.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* states that an interview has taken place within the last few days between the Emperor and the young Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome by his first wife, Miss Patterson, and whose father is the plaintiff in the action which has occupied so much public attention. This interview has led to the supposition that before the decision of the Court is pronounced, some friendly arrangement will be effected.

We quoted the other day a letter read in the Bonaparte-Paterson case from Mr. Robert Howe Gould, an American, tendering his testimony and personal services to Prince Napoleon. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on the 9th ult., in regard to him: "Within the last day or two this person has been arrested on a charge of forgery, and he now lies in Mazas prison awaiting his trial. It was expected that M. Berryer would have stated this fact publicly to the court yesterday, but it was probably thought irrelevant, the evidence being nothing worth, even if it were accepted as true.

The semi-official *Epoca*, of Madrid, declares that it is not true, as stated in some journals, that Spain is about to come to a rupture with Mexico; and it affirms, on the contrary, that the relations between the two countries have lately assumed a more friendly character.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that a pamphlet is immediately about to appear, entitled *The Emperor Napoleon III. and Rome*, issuing from the same pen which produced *The Pope and the Congress*. The object of the new pamphlet is said to be that all the provinces which have been or at present are submitted to the Pope should be placed under the Vicariat-General of Victor Emanuel; the Sovereign of the new Italian Kingdom to have the right of inhabiting Rome, to hold his Court and open his Parliament there; but the Pope, meanwhile, to enjoy the title of Sovereign Prince, with all its honors and prerogatives, and to have a civil list voted by all the Italian States.

The Commission on the plan of constructing a naval port at Spezzia has just sent in its report to the Minister of Marine at Turin. Parliament will be asked to vote 50,000,000 lire for the preliminary works, which will be commenced next month. Fifteen millions more will be demanded for the construction of three floating batteries and five plated frigates.

The Oesterruchische *Zeitung* says: The statute concerning the organization of the Council of the Empire has been adopted by the Council of Ministers. The legislative powers of the Reichsrath will extend to the economical questions and taxation of the whole Empire, but as regards other questions, to those which concern non-Hungarian only.

Thirty-nine students from Schleswig had presented an address to the Danish Minister of War, stating that they place themselves at his disposal in the event of war breaking out. The Minister, in expressing his thanks, said: "It is possible that an occupation of Holstein by the Federal troops would cause war with Germany, and might, perhaps, involve all Europe in war."

England, the United States and Mexico.

DECLARATIONS OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY IN REGARD TO THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th ult., Mr. A. Mills asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the disputes concerning the respective rights of Great Britain and America in the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca, under the Ashburton Treaty had been adjusted? Also, whether any correspondence had passed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, as affected by the provisions of the same treaty?

Mr. Bristow asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what measures had been taken or were in contemplation to protect British interests in Mexico?

Lord J. Russell said that in regard to the last of these questions he had to state that it was very difficult to give directions for the protection of British interests owing to the position of the two parties who were contending for the supremacy. Each party seemed to have thought that the best means of procuring resources for carrying on the war was by robbery, and consequently there were many instances of loss by British subjects. There had been one instance of a sum of money being taken, and our Consul went to claim its restoration. He claimed $400,000; but a dispute having arisen whether the whole of that sum was intended for British owners and claimants, or other claimants, the Judge decided that it should be held over for a time in order to make inquiry. With regard to a more recent robbery of the most shameful description, namely, that which was committed in the City of Mexico itself by Gen. Miramon and others connected with his party, her Majesty's Government gave immediate orders that the restoration of that sum should be required, and that satisfaction should be obtained. But the hon. member would see that in regard to any measures of force there was considerable difficulty, because reprisals against property at Vera Cruz or in ships would be hostilities directed not against Miramon, but the persons who were endeavoring to overturn him. Of course, to carry war into the Capital of Mexico itself would be a measure of an extreme nature which the Government had not contemplated; but soon after they had received tidings of what had taken place they sent orders to Mr. Mathew that he should immediately communicate with the President, and inform him that *in case his Government were ready to acknowledge themselves responsible for the losses inflicted by the several parties on the British owners, that her Majesty's Government would recognize the Government of Juarez.* Long before an answer could be received the Government of Miramon had been overthrown, and Juarez took possession, as being the proper substitute for the President Comonfort, who derived his title from a constitutional source, but in the troubles had been obliged to leave the city. But the present state of things was that Juarez was in possession of the City of Mexico, and Her Majesty's Government had called upon him to acknowledge all the obligations which a State like Mexico owed to the persons and property of foreigners. They had some reason to believe that he would acknowledge those obligations, and it was to be hoped that civil war might now cease. He should mention that Capt. Alderson had, with great merit and great success, obtained, in the cases for which he had put in claims, payment for the customs of 40 per cent., and 10 per cent. was added for the purpose of paying the bondholders. He trusted that eventually they should have a better account from Mexico than at present he was able to give.

With respect to the disputes concerning the rights of Great Britain and the United States to San Juan, those disputes did not arise under the Ashburton treaty at all, but under the Oregon treaty. They had not been hitherto adjusted. An agreement had, as was well known, been made for a temporary occupation, as proposed by Gen. Scott on the part of America, and consented to on our part. Subsequently a proposition had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government to that of America, which had been received in so fair a spirit that he trusted the American Government would accede to it; but they were so much occupied of late with respect to their unfortunate dissensions that they had not given an immediate answer, and he could not exactly say what time an answer might be received. When received he should take care to inform the House both of the answer and the nature of the proposition which had been made.

With respect to the last question, there had been nothing more than the original demand by the United States, declaring that a man of color, of the name of Anderson, had been guilty of murder, and demanding his extradition, and there had been no further answer or correspondence on the subject.

English Sentiment and the Anderson Case.

From the London Times.

The idea of the mere possibility of our Government handing over an innocent black man to be put to death was so flagrantly impossible that it seems to have been universally and tacitly agreed that it would be injurious to our national character to entertain such a suggestion as a possibility. The lawyers have as usual, managed to perplex the question by ingenious verbal refinements, and this phase of the matter has consequently caused a conversation in the House of Commons. We cannot say that Lord Palmerston set all anxieties to rest on Friday night, for no anxieties ever existed; but he showed that the public confidence was entirely justified. The Governor-General of the Canadas has long ago received his instructions to hold Anderson in his custody and under his protection, and to await positive orders from England. *Practically, Anderson is as safe from the verdict of a jury of slaveowners as he would be in the centre of Africa.* But still the legal questions are important, as directing the course of procedure in similar cases; for if a slave be legally in peril of a charge of murder for forcibly defending his liberty, he may be in peril of a charge of robbery for stealing his clothes, or even for stealing his own body. When the Canadian decision first reached this country there was a disposition on the part of our lawyers to think that the Canadian Court was technically right. This impression was hastily taken up, less perhaps from the arguments of the two judges who gave the judgment than from the weak reasons given by the judge who dissented. A more leisurely examination of the case has entirely changed the course of legal opinion, and at this moment Westminster Hall is almost unanimous to the effect that the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada has given a judgment which cannot be sustained before any Court of appeal. We feel it to be the more necessary to state, as far as we are able, what the preponderance of legal opinions on this side of the Atlantic is, because it is not easy to say how the only decision upon the subject which now stands on record is to be revised and overruled. It would appear that there are some legal doubts with reference to that writ of *habeas corpus* which has been issued into Canada by our Court of Queen's Bench. That writ has caused an unnecessary complication of the case, and we hope it may not lead to still more grave inconveniences. Perhaps there may be some means known to the Canadian judicial system by which the judgment of the Court may be revised, or perhaps it may be possible, as it would be here, to renew the application before a Court differently constituted. Otherwise we do not see how the man is to be set at liberty. Some method ought to be devised of cutting all these legal knots. They would seem, however, to be knots of entirely our own tying. It does not appear from Lord Palmerston's speech that the American Government has made any move in the matter. As to the Missouri prosecutor, and as to the law officers of Missouri, of course they can have no interest or right in this treaty matter. Whatever is done must be done by the two Governments, and the American Government would appear to have made no demand, and in all probability will make no demand in such an odious case. If any demand should be made, Lord Palmerston is prepared, as he tells the House of Commons, to hold that "unless an English lawyer would place the act done by Anderson under the head of murder, it is quite clear that no good case has been made out for the surrender of Anderson under the provisions of the treaty." Thus the practical part of the case ends; but how the lawyers will manage to unravel their own webs and to get the man lawfully out of prison we wait to see.

The Capitulation of Gaeta.

SCENES AT THE CLOSE OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Paris Presse.

Castellone, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

Already the other day a powder magazine burst at the south extremity of the Philippstadt Battery, causing considerable loss to the enemy; but I have now to record a far more terrible explosion. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a shell from the Piedmontese lines on the right penetrated into one of the powder magazines, which blew up and set fire to the great reserve store of projectiles, which blew up likewise. The explosion was so terrible that the report was reëchoed from the most distant valleys for a long time. A French vessel, although six miles from Gaeta, felt the shock. I had left the village about 4 o'clock to take a stroll through the mountains leading to Castello Onorato, when, reaching the summit of a small hill which commands a view of the gulf and the whole neighborhood, I was almost thrown to the ground by the effect of the explosion which had just taken place to my left. I turned my gaze towards Gaeta, and was horrified at the immense masses of ruin, some pieces high in the air, amidst a black smoke and tongues of flame which lighted up the spires of the town. It was something horrible, and reminded me of Pliny the Younger's description of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in a letter to Tacitus, narrating the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. I hastily descended into the valley, and on reaching Castellone I was informed that the explosion had not only caused the death of some hundred Neapolitan soldiers, but that also a considerable number of living beings were still under the ruins.

During the stillness of the night we could discern the stifled cries of those unfortunate men, as General Cialdini had humanely ordered all firing to cease. A Neapolitan messenger arrived requesting an armistice of forty-eight hours. He asked for it in the name of humanity, for, he said, it was impossible to ascertain the number of victims buried in the ruins by the explosion. You will easily agree with me that cool reason of interest might have advised Cialdini to refuse the request of the military Governor of Gaeta. For a bold and daring General like Cialdini, it was an admirable opportunity to attempt a *coup de main*, which probably would have succeeded. Not listening to the voice of interest, the Piedmontese General did not hesitate for a moment to grant a suspension of hostilities, on the sole condition that the besieged should not work at repairing the breach made recently by the Piedmontese. We shall thus have an armistice, which will terminate to-morrow morning, and in forty-eight hours I may have great results to record. I do not believe, as is reported here, that Francis II. has made any proposals for a capitulation, which must follow sooner or later. The battery on the sea side has been much damaged by the fire from the Sardinian frigate *Garibaldi*. Her daring Captain took up a position only 1,000 metres from the curtain, and kept up a continual fire for an hour and a-half.

The Responsibility of the French Emperor for the Siege.

From the London Times, Feb. 14.

The siege of Gaeta has been a useless and senseless conflict. Every man who has fallen during these five weary months has been murdered for the vainest of reasons—to satisfy the point of honor. We in England saw this from the first, and the Prince who has more than any one else helped to prolong the struggle must have seen it also. Those who watched the affairs of Italy from a distance knew how impossible it was that the Royal power, once overthrown in the Two Sicilies, could ever be rehabilitated by the successes at Gaeta. When at Palermo 18,000 Neapolitan troops surrendered to 1,400 Garibaldians, the Government of the Bourbons crumbled to the ground in the eyes of Europe. Such an army, it was justly thought, must argue a political system and a ruler whom nothing could save. Ever since, the same spectacle has been continually repeated. The army, the fleet, the civil departments, the Church, even a part of the Royal family, deserted to or endeavored to make terms with the enemy. The Bourbons could never be restored, for there was nothing left through which they could rule. Some priests in the country districts, with the peasantry they taught, were the only Bourbon partisans left in the kingdom. Had no foreign Power interfered all would have been at peace in a few weeks. But the French Emperor saw fit to show his sympathy with the Royal cause. We have been told by the *Moniteur*—and the statement has been repeated from Imperial lips—that Napoleon was actuated only by pity for one who at an early age had met with a great calamity, and that he desired only to insure the personal safety of Francis and his devoted Queen. But, with all respect for the Emperor's talents, we must take leave to say that if these were his only motives his conduct was singularly ill-judged. There can be no doubt that every man in Italy, Constitutionalist, Republican, Ultramontane, or Royalist, has interpreted the presence of Admiral Barbier de Tinan at Gaeta as a support to the cause of the Bourbon monarchy. As soon as it was known that the French were interfering, back came some of the European Diplomatic Corps who had previously abandoned the fallen King. The Pope openly thanked Napoleon for his pious resistance to revolution. In Naples itself signs of a formidable Bourbon conspiracy soon appeared. There was everywhere a belief that the French were, perhaps, about to reinstate the King, and the Curcillos and Dandys of Southern Italy began to reflect that it would be as well to be on the winning side. Hence treasonable movements began in the capital, headed by officers in the Neapolitan service, and summary arrest and punishment were necessarily resorted to by the authorities. The insurrections in the Abruzzi were planned and carried out by the assistance of politicians high in office in the Papal States, and the whole power of the Church in France was employed to confirm the Emperor in his supposed design of protecting the Bourbon Sovereign. Francis himself was mainly encouraged to persist by the hope that the Emperor meant ultimately to save him. He is, indeed, to be excused; for, shut up in a fortress, he knew but little of what was going forward, and perhaps thought that there was a sincere and general wish for his restoration. The loss of life and misery which have been caused by this long struggle will stain his reputation less than that of the Monarch who permitted them, knowing them to be useless.

France and the Papacy.

From the Paris Presse.

In the space of sixty years the temporal Papacy has been seven times in peril. In 1798, it was overthrown by the French revolution; in 1800, the confederate Kings walked over its ruins, devising how to render them irreparable, and only diverted from their projects by the victories of our armies. Raised again in 1801, the Papacy was once more overthrown in 1809; in 1814 it owed its existence to Napoleon, for it is very doubtful, if the captivity of Pius VII. had been prolonged, whether the Holy Alliance would have restored to him all his States; in 1817, two Italian sovereigns came to an understanding for the partition of the Pontifical States, and the combination failed by the succeeding revolutions of the Roman States, which threw the Kings into the arms of the priesthood. The temporal power, overthrown in 1848, and restored in 1849, is now nothing more, as proved by the dispatches of M. De Grammont, than an embarrassment for every one, than an element of counter-revolution, than a monument of ingratitude.

It was owing to the French army that the Pope was able to return to Rome in 1849; it is by the French army that he has maintained himself there for eleven years, and Rome is nothing else than a focus of intrigues and conspiracies against France. In a dispatch, (Feb. 8, 1860,) very moderate, very curious, and in every respect most remarkable, M. Thouvenel establishes the fact that the pontifical Court has failed in all its engagements, in every diplomatic usage, that it has systematically mixed up religious with political questions, refused all concession, all reform, and "allowed the state of things to get worse, to that degree when the malady often becomes irremediable."

Struck with so much obstinacy, and wearied out by so much bad faith, M. de Grammont ended by telling Cardinal Antonelli (dispatch of March 3, 1860): "I begin to believe that you desire a catastrophe. * * You refuse to take a middle course of safety, and you invoke the tempest as if you were speculating on the waifs of the shipwreck. * * * You might at least show a little desire of conciliation. You might promulgate the reforms agreed upon, and thus facilitate the task of the Government of the Emperor, whose most ardent wish it is to extinguish the fire of discord that is kept up between the Holy Father and his people."

To advice so wise, to demands so moderate, what is Cardinal Antonelli's reply? Here is its text: "I can only repeat what I have said. The Pope will not act. He has bound himself to the Catholic world by his encyclical letter. He will do nothing, absolutely nothing." M. de Grammont was not discouraged; he endeavored to show to Cardinal Antonelli the danger he was causing the Papacy to incur by the obstinacy of his refusal. "But," said he, "I soon perceived the inutility of my efforts. I found myself in presence of a fixed resolution, and which may be briefly stated thus—the Pope will never acknowledge and approve anything short of the complete restitution of the state of things to what it was *ante bellum* in the Duchies and the States." Then he insisted no longer, and withdrew with this remark to Cardinal Antonelli: "Your eminence, I leave you, deeply grieved at the inutility of my efforts, and very uneasy at the dangers into which the Holy See seems to be going with its eyes shut."

These dangers, that terrified all sensible Catholics, the Court of Rome affects either not to see or to despise. It receives with affected pomp the thin legions which the counter-Revolutionary Party sends it from France and Belgium; and if, among the "Crusaders" there happen to be any that dislike repudiating all sentiment of nationality, the "influential crusaders," says M. de Grammont, take them soundly to task in these terms: "Sir, a man is the Pope's subject before being a subject of his sovereign; if you do not entertain these ideas, what do you come here for?"

The reader sees that the Court of Rome speaks and acts as it would have spoken and acted in the time of Innocent III.; it feeds upon illusions and pride; even since Castelfidardo it dreams of triumphs and medicates conquests. It openly makes religion subordinate to policy, not perceiving that this subordination is precisely that which has most contributed to the decline of the Pontifical power.

To preserve this power to the head of the Catholic Church, it is necessary to sacrifice the sacerdotal kingship, to take from him temporal power, and put an end to this amalgam formed out of a sacred ministry and a political power that has corrupted all the heterogeneous elements of which the Pontifical power consists. Wishing to secure to the Pope an existence independent of all parties, liberated from all diplomatic influence, and exclusively acknowledged in its ecclesiastical attributes, the French Government would have desired (dispatch of M. Thouvenel, April 7, 1860) "That the Catholic Powers, each in proportion to its population, should offer to the Pope a subsidy which they would inscribe at the head of their public debt, the interest of which would be paid at the regular periods into the hands of the representative of His Holiness."

The Pontifical Government replied, that it will only accept tribute "under the form of compensation for first fruits and the ancient canonical rights over vacant livings, rights long disputed and finally abolished in all the States of Europe."

These pretended rights—these ecclesiastical privileges—were a remnant of feudalism destroyed by the French revolution, and which a few States, Piedmont for instance, made for a long time the mistake of forgetting in the midst of modern institutions. To have at the present day the pretension to resuscitate and maintain clerical feudalism, when the political and military feudal system has utterly disappeared, is an act of folly that appears incredible, even when we find it attested by official documents. And since the Pope's advisers are afflicted with such incurable blindness, the time is not distant when they will be glad if we should be willing to be satisfied with the concessions that they now reject with so much arrogance. But then they will be told—as all powers are told when irrevocably lost—"It is too late."

The North Atlantic Telegraph.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 11th ult., the President, (Lord Ashburton,) in opening the adjourned discussion "On the North Atlantic Telegraph Papers," observed that it was only the geographical features connected with the scheme which they had to look at, and he hoped they would have the assistance of several eminent travelers present, who had visited the region in question.

Sir Edward Belcher said that he had accompanied the deputation to Lord Palmerston, and was glad to find that the arguments then used had been thoroughly realized. He expected that a great bank would be found between the Faröes and Iceland, and between Iceland and Greenland; and as to the existence of reefs from which difficulties were anticipated, he believed they would prevent the ice coming down. Sir Edward bore witness to the value of the soundings which had been carried out by Sir F. L. McClintock.

Capt. Sherard Osborn said that no doubt could exist as to the practicability of the route after what they had heard from the distinguished navigators who read their papers at the last meeting. The soundings showed that, between Scotland and the 30° of West longitude, the depth never exceeded 1,000 fathoms. The principal difficulty was in carrying the cable within the 150 fathom depth on the Labrador coast, where it might be exposed to the action of icebergs. The great point would be to push the 150 fathom mark as far in towards the coast as possible. There was evidence, however, from the soundings made by Capt. M'Clintock, that the bank off Hamilton Inlet was 200 fathoms in depth, and that fish and shells were brought up, showing that the bergs did not rip up the bottom in the sweeping manner which some had alleged, and that the risk to the cable was, therefore, not so great as had been imagined. With regard to the aurora borealis and the intense cold being likely to affect the electric current, if any apprehensions existed on that head, they were set at rest by the fact that when Capts. Kellett and McClintock were beset in the ice, a few seasons ago, in 74½°, a much more northerly latitude than the line of the proposed route, they established a telegraphic communication between the two vessels, and maintained it without any difficulty.

Mr. John Ball said, that while acknowledging all that had been achieved, and believing in the practicability of the northern route, they ought not to underrate the difficulties which still remained. The description given of the interior of Iceland showed that there was an extensive desert to be traversed, where there was no grass for horses and no timber to form the piles with; nor did he think the difficulties on the coast of Labrador had been sufficiently considered, and that before they could be solved it would be necessary to make a more careful survey.

Sir Roderick Murchison briefly observed that he was disposed to accept as conclusive the opinions of the Arctic navigators who had examined and pronounced in favor of the scheme. He had no interest in the undertaking except in a geographical point of view, yet he must say the promoters had put their case ably before the public, and that the gentlemen associated with the other lines must admit that they had done so in a clear, honest, and candid manner. Sir Roderick concluded by acknowledging the valuable assistance which had been rendered by our friends the Danes to the undertaking.

Dr. John Rae, in reply to Mr. Ball, as to the difficulties in Iceland, said that in his journey across that island he and his party never wanted grass. They rode thirty miles a-day with the same horses, some of them carrying men weighing fourteen and fifteen stone, and the journey was made in thirteen days without any impediment. The horses are in the habit of carrying loads of 200 pounds, and would therefore be able to carry piles into any district where they might be required. The southern route across the island was still easier.

The Massacres at Dahomey.

The Royal Mail steamship *Ethiope*, with the mails from the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 11.

Another of those horrible massacres, which are a disgrace to humanity, had taken place at Dahomey. The *West African Herald* publishes statements from eye-witnesses of the barbaric "custom" just perpetrated at Dahomey. From this fearful narrative we learn that the recent "grand custom" of Badahung, King of Dahomey, was one of the most revolting which had ever taken place. Several persons agree in stating that the number of persons slain on the occasion was estimated at 2,000, but another correspondent gives the number at 7,000. He says he was present by compulsion, and that the blood swept past him like a flood into a large reservoir. Another gentleman, referring to these inhuman butcheries, says: "I assure you it made me quite sick, and at the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference." The *Herald*, which gave Government notice through its columns many months since of the intention of the King of Dahomey to hold an unusual "grand custom," in remembrance of the death of the late King, concludes the recital of these butcheries by stating that "Consul Foote has come out with full powers to 'treat' with the King of Dahomey as to the abolition of these human sacrifices." A correspondent, who is well acquainted with Dahomey, says: "The best way to 'treat' with the King is to 'squelch' him, deal fairly with the natives, and let the custom die out."

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE—CONTESTANTS TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Jane Augusta Blankman.

James M. Lewis sworn for contestants.

Examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Please state your residence and occupation. A.—My residence is No. 120 Ninth street; banker.

Q.—Are you cashier of the Union Bank in this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—For two years.

Q.—Have you received, in the way of business, checks of A. T. Maillard? A.—I have previous to my connection with the Union Bank.

Q.—Checks paid in the course of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 1, March 1, 1861, and say whether that is one of the checks thus received and paid in the way of business.

[Objected to. Objection sustained. Mr. Clinton excepted.]

Q.—Have you, in the way you have stated, acquired a knowledge of the handwriting of said Maillard? Objected to by Mr. Blankman and overruled.

A.—I can't say that I have.

Q.—Have you to any extent thus acquired a knowledge of his handwriting or of his signature? A.—I can't say that I have.

Lawrence L. Bennett sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State, if you please, your occupation and place of business? A.—Jeweler, No. 586 Broadway.

Q.—Did you know J. Augusta Bennett, afterwards called Jane A. Blankman, in her lifetime. A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Fifteen years and over.

Q.—Had she business transactions with you or your firm? A.—She had.

Q.—Did you ever see her write? A.—I have.

Q.—Many or few times? A.—I have seen her write several times.

Q.—Have you received from her in the way of business, checks or notes containing her signature or indorsement? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you received any such checks or notes containing her signature, "Jane A. Blankman?" A.—I can't say that I have; I received one check with J. Augusta, or Jane A. Blankman; I think it was J. Augusta Blankman.

Q.—Do you know her handwriting? A.—I think I do.

Q.—Be good enough to look at what purports to be her signature, Jane A. Blankman, on the alleged will propounded here for probate, and say whether that signature, in your opinion, is in her handwriting? A.—I should say it was not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—When did you first see that signature? A.—I think it was about Dec. 20, just before Christmas.

Q.—Who first showed it to you? A.—A gentleman at the desk; I don't know who he was; I called in one day to see it.

Q.—Were you requested to make that call? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—Mr. Hiram Funk.

Q.—Did any one come with you? A.—No, Sir; no one.

Q.—Have you compared the signature to this will with any signatures of Mrs. Blankman? A.—I have not.

Q.—State what difference there is between the signature to the will and the handwriting of Mrs. Blankman, and do so without having the will in your possession. A.—I could not say I could particularize only from general appearance; I don't think it looks like her signature at all; you may leave out the words "at all."

Q.—Is it larger or smaller than her general handwriting? A.—I should say it was a little larger, *more sprawling*.

Q.—Is it freer than her handwriting, or more cramped? A.—It strikes me it is more cramped.

Q.—Did you ever see her write the word "Jane?" A.—I can't say that I did—I don't remember.

Q.—Can you remember any difference between the "J" in the signature at the end of the will and any "J" that you ever saw Mrs. Blankman write? A.—I can't particularize the "J" alone; it is only from general appearance.

Q.—Can you as to the capital letter "A?" A.—It strikes me that it is a little more spread than usual; wide at the bottom, it I remember right.

Q.—Do you remember the shape of the capital letter "B" which she usually made; if so, when you have answered the question, make a letter in that form, in the Surrogate's minutes in this proceeding? [Objected to by Mr. Clinton. Objection overruled and Mr. C. excepts.] A.—I cannot particularize.

Q.—Did she commence to make the capital "A" at the top or bottom of its first line? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Hiram Funk? A.—Five or six years.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Edmon Blankman? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About the same length of time, perhaps longer I don't know.

Q.—Is the paper now shown you, marked "Exhibit No. 2, March 1, 1861," the check spoken of in your direct examination? [Objected to by Mr. Clinton as inadmissible and overruled. Exception by Mr. Clinton.] A.—I should say it was.

Q.—Have you any doubt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Look at indorsement at back, and say in whose handwriting it is. A.—Mine. [Check offered in evidence. Objected to. Check admitted. Mr. Clinton excepts.]

Q.—State, from your recollection of Mrs. Blankman's handwriting, whether the signature to that check is freeer or more cramped than the signature to the will?

[Objected to as inadmissible. Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepts.]

A—I don't know as I could say particularly; it looks more like the signature to the will than any one I ever saw before; I am more familiar with the name of J. Augusta Bennett, because I have seen that several times, but the name of Blankman only once.

Q.—Have you known Mr. Edmon Blankman well for the last few years. A.—I never was intimate with him.

Q.—Have you known him so as to be on speaking terms with him during about that time. A.—I have.

(Exhibit No. 3 withdrawn.)

James B. Burgess, sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton. Q.—State your residence and business? A.—No. 273 West Thirty-third-street; No. 680 Broadway, broker.

Q.—Have you received the checks of A. T. Maillard in his life time, in the way of business? A.—I have had checks of A. T. Maillard on the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., which have passed through my hands while with the firm of L. S. Lawrence & Co.

Q.—Have you become acquainted with the handwriting or signature of said Maillard, in the way of business? A.—I think I should know the signature, having scrutinized it very closely, as it was attached to a great many of those drafts on Freeland, Squires & Co.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will propounded for probate, now shown you, and say whether, in your opinion, the words "A. T. Maillard" are in the handwriting of said Maillard? A.—It is my opinion it is dissimilar to those I have seen.

[Question repeated.] A.—I think not.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 5, March 1, 1861, and say whether this exhibit is one of the checks or drafts to which you have referred in your testimony? A.—It is. (Offered in evidence.)

Mr. Brady, for proponent, objects to the admission in evidence of the draft, because it is not relevant to any issue in this controversy, and cannot be received to authorize any comparison of handwriting, either by the Surrogate, witness or counsel, and is immaterial and inadmissible.

Mr. Clinton, for contestants, offers said exhibit in evidence to prove that the witness did receive in the way of business checks of said Maillard, as he (witness) has testified, and not for the purpose of comparison between the handwriting of Maillard on such checks and the handwriting of the words "A. T. Maillard" in the alleged will.

Mr. Brady, for proponent, admits that the witness did receive drafts exactly as he has testified.

[Objection sustained. Exception by Mr. Clinton.]

Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 6, March 1, 1861, and state whether that is one of the drafts to which you referred in your evidence. A.—It is.

[Mr. Clinton offers it in evidence. Mr. Brady objects on same ground as stated in last offers.]

Counsel for contestants offer this in evidence: 1. To show the course of business stated in witness' evidence. 2. The means of witness in becoming acquainted with Maillard's handwriting. 3. For the purpose of showing the way in which Maillard signed his name.

Mr. Brady, for proponent, admits the truth of every statement made by the witness as to the course of business referred to, and his means of acquaintance with Maillard's handwriting.

Mr. Clinton, for contestants, declined to take the admission of proponent's counsel, and claims the right to prove what is stated in the first and second grounds just specified.

Luther S. Lawrence sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation? A.—Residence Hicks-street, Brooklyn; banking business, No. 164 Nassau-street, New-York.

Q.—About how long have you been in the banking business? A.—Thirteen years.

Q.—Have you received checks or drafts of A. T. Maillard in his life-time in the way of business? A.—I have.

Q.—Which were paid in the way of business? A.—All that we so received were paid.

Q.—Have you in that way become acquainted with said Maillard's handwriting or signature? A.—I have to some extent.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard" on said will are in the handwriting of said Maillard? A.—I should think it was not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—When did you last receive a draft purporting to be signed by A. T. Maillard? A.—I cannot exactly state; should think at least a year ago.

Q.—When did you first see the will, shown you today? A.—About a month ago.

Q.—Have you compared the signature of A. T. Maillard to that will with the signature to any of the drafts about which you have testified? A.—I have.

Q.—When did you make that comparison? A.—At the time I first saw the will.

Q.—At whose request was the comparison so made? A.—At Mr. Wood's request.

Q.—For what purpose did you make that comparison? A.—To see if the signature of Maillard on the checks passed through my hands was like the one in the will.

Robt. G. Hurlburt, sworn for contestants, and examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—My residence is in Eighth-street, corner of Broadway; occupation salesman, No. 77 Warren-st., with Isaac Smith Sons.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Seven or eight years.

Q.—Have you seen him write, or received letters from him, or writings, in the course of business? A.—I have received letters from him; I have had his checks or drafts; I have not seen him write.

Q.—In this way have you acquired a knowledge of his hand-writing? A.—To some extent.

Q.—Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," on said will in the hand-writing of said Maillard, in your opinion. A.—I think not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—At whose request did you first examine that signature in the will? A.—Mr. Wood's.

Q.—Did you compare that signature with any other? A.—No Sir, not the one on the will.

Q.—What comparison, if any, did you make? A.—I compared a copy of that with the signatures I had on drafts and checks.

Q.—Where did you get those drafts and checks? A.—They were shown me by Mr. Wood.

Q.—What was your object in making that comparison? A.—To compare and see if it was a copy of his genuine signature.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one say, either counsel, witness, or any one else, how Mr. Maillard commenced to form the capital letter "A" at the beginning of his name? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was that subject never spoken or testified about in your presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever reflected upon that subject? A.—No.

Q.—Can you state, from your knowledge of his handwriting, how he commenced to form that letter, whether at the bottom or at the top of the first line? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he make a loop across the two lines of that letter, or a straight dash? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Did he join that capital A with the T, or did the A stand separately from the T? A.—I think he joined them.

Q.—Are you sure he did? A.—I won't swear positive; I think he did.

Q.—Did he connect the capital T and M? A.—It is my impression he did.

Q.—Are you sure about that? A.—I won't swear positive.

Q.—Was the letter R in his surname square at the top, round, or irregular, which? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did he put any dot or mark between the letters A and T, or T and M? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was the M a distinct letter by itself, or was it formed in any part of the capital? A.—I think it was formed with a part of the T.

Q.—Did the top of the "T" pass over the entire top of the letter "M?" A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Was there any flourish connected with the name on its being finished? A.—I think not much.

Q.—Is that flourish carried over, or under, or around the signature? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—You have testified on your cross-examination without looking at the will or any signature of Maillard—is that so? A.—Yes.

Isaac B. Huzzy, sworn for contestants, and examined by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—What is your residence and occupation? Flour and grain broker; live in Prospect-street, Brooklyn.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his life-time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you know him? A.—About seventeen years.

Q.—Did you ever see him write, or do you know his handwriting or signature? A.—I have seen him write often and know his signature.

Q.—Look at the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," on the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown to you, and say whether those words are in the handwriting of the said Maillard, in your opinion. A.—I should think they were not.

Q.—Were you intimately acquainted with Mr. Maillard and well acquainted with his handwriting? A.—I have known him intimately since 1844, and have seen him write very often.

Q.—Did you and he formerly reside in the same place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where before residing in this City? A.—In Niles, Michigan.

Q.—For about how long did you know him there? A.—He came to Niles the latter part of 1843. We both came to New-York in the same year, as near as I can remember.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—When did Mr. Maillard die? A.—I can't state exactly; I was in St. Louis when he died, about six or eight months ago.

Q.—About when did you last see him? A.—About a little over a year ago; it was four or five weeks before he died.

Q.—Where did you see him them? A.—I saw him at his place in Park place.

Q.—About when did you last see him write? A.—I saw him write the last time I was at his office; can't remember when; he wrote a note to his friend which I took.

Q.—Who was that friend? A.—Mr. Wm. G. Farman, one of the firm of Pöag, Farman & Co., Express, corner of Cortlandt-street and Broadway.

Q.—Was Mr. Maillard in good health when he wrote that note? A.—No, Sir, he had a bad swelling on his neck.

Q.—On which side? A.—I really don't remember; I think it was on the right.

Q.—When did you first see the will show to you today? A.—Two or three weeks ago.

Q.—Did you compare the signature to that will with any other of Maillard's? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—For the purpose of giving an opinion with regard to its genuineness.

Q.—Is your recollection of Mr. Maillard's handwriting very distinct? A.—It is tolerably so; I have seen him write frequently.

Q.—Have you ever heard any one say how he began to form the capital "A" at the beginning of his name? A.—I heard nothing but what I have heard here today by the witnesses.

Q.—Do you remember how he did that. A.—He commenced at the top.

Q.—Always. A.—I never saw him write any other way.

Q.—Did he cross the two lines of that letter with a loop or a straight dash. A.—I should say it was a loop.

Q.—Are you certain? A.—According to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Can you state from memory and positively that he did? A.—I can according to the best of my recollection.

Q.—I repeat to you the question whether you have at this moment a distinct memory, which enables you to state positively that Mr. Maillard crossed the two lines which formed the sides of the letter "A" with a loop. Q.—I can only answer it as I have, to the best of my recollection I think he did; I will take a pencil and make a letter as I have seen it; I can't answer it any better.

Q.—Did he write rapidly or slowly? A.—About medium; not very rapid or very slow.

Q.—Is the signature to the will larger or smaller than his usual writing, in respect to the heighth of letters in the word "Maillard." A.—From my recollection I should say it was a little longer than the general appearance of the signature; my opinion is based upon the general appearance of that signature.

It was admitted that the witness, while under cross-examination, had not before him any signature of Maillard nor the will, except when he answered the last question.

Frederick Tracy, was sworn on behalf of contestants, and examined by Mr. Clinton:

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation? A.—No. 8 East Twenty-third-street; occupation dry goods merchant, Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

Q.—Is your firm Tracy, Irwin & Co.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—Was he for several years in the employ of your firm; if so, in what capacity? A.—He was, in the capacity of salesman and collector.

Q.—Did he remain in the employment of your firm until the time or about the time he was employed by Freeland, Squires & Co.? A.—He did.

Q.—While he was in your employ did you see him write, and see his writing in the way of business? A.—I did.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you a knowledge of his handwriting acquired in the way you have stated? A.—I have

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, propounded for probate and now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the handwriting of the said Maillard in your opinion. A.—In my opinion they are not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—When did you last see him write? A.—I can't say the precise time it was when he was with us.

Q.—When did you first see this will? A.—I saw it two or three weeks ago, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Did you compare the signature of A. T. Maillard in this will with any other signature of his at any time? A.—When I first saw the signature to the will I expressed my opinion that it was not in the handwriting of Maillard, guided by my knowledge of his handwriting, without making any particular comparison; I have made no particular comparison with his handwriting on the will and any other handwriting of his; but since then I have refreshed my memory as to his writing by reference to it on file in our office.

Q.—Be good enough to state the difference between the signature of Maillard on that will and his handwriting? A.—His style of writing was smaller: in signing his name he would take less room than was taken here. It is so singularly different that I would remark upon the whole signature.

Q.—In your opinion, does it bear any resemblance, or only a very slight resemblance, to his signature? A.—I should not take it for Maillard's signature. There was a flourish such as he used to make in signing his name, but the flourish differs from his style.

Q.—Between 1852 and the time of seeing this will, did you seeing any handwriting or signatures of Mr. Maillard? A.—Yes.

Q.—Frequently? A.—A dozen times.

Q.—Had any difference occurred in the style of his writing? A.—None. The signatures that I saw between the time he left us and my seeing the will here were the same as he wrote when he was with us.

Q.—Where did he commence to form the letter A? A.—I can't answer that.

Adjourned to to-morrow, 2d inst., at 11 A. M.

Singular Question of Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Ruggles W. Clapp.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus*, bringing before the Court the person of Ruggles W. Clapp, a colored man, and an alleged fugitive from the District of Columbia. He was arrested and confined in the City Prison, to await the action of the authorities.

His counsel claimed his discharge, on the ground that the prisoner had committed no offence, and he was not a fugitive from any State or Territory. The Court had no jurisdiction. The case was postponed until Saturday morning.

Mr. Dillaye for prisoner; Mr. Anthon, Assistant District-Attorney, opposed.

Partnership—Alleged Usurious Contract.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Geo. W. Carson et al. vs. Gerry W. Ingalls.—This action was brought upon a bond, to recover from the defendant the sum of $10,000. The plaintiffs were merchants of this City; and the defendant was a manufacturer of paper, and owner of mills, &c., at Saratoga.

It appears from the pleadings that the plaintiffs and defendant entered into a written agreement. This agreement recites that whereas the defendant is owing the plaintiffs the sum of $10,000 for moneys theretofore borrowed, such sum should thereafter be considered as an investment of the plaintiffs in the business of the defendant. The defendant was to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of $3,000 yearly, as their proportion of the profits, as long as such investment should continue. The paper manufactured was to be sent on to the plaintiffs, who were to sell it for the defendant on commission, and to charge the usual per centage for their services. The repayment of the $10,000 was secured by a bond given by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

This agreement the defendant claimed to be usurious, and therefore the claim now set up without foundation and void.

The case was tried by ex-Judge Peabody as referee, who found that the transaction was a substantial agreement to forbear, or loan money, and was usurious, and reported that the defendant was entitled to judgment for his costs. Judgment was accordingly entered upon this report, from which this appeal was taken.

The question seems to turn upon the character of the agreement, as to whether or not it was made to cover up, under apparent articles of partnership, a usurious contract. Decision reserved.

Wakeman and Latting for plaintiffs; Culver and Spinz for defendant.

The Fowler Defalcation—The Law-Conover Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. The United States.—The following are the points made by Judge Roosevelt, United States District-Attorney, in this case on the argument before the Court:

First—The verdict on the issues should be set aside as contrary to law and contrary to evidence, and a new trial ordered, or an action at law, on the bond, to be instituted by the United States against Fowler, Law and Conover, in the Circuit Court of this Circuit, so that the Government may be enabled, by writ of error, if so advised, to take the sense of the Supreme Court on the grave questions involved in the controversy.

Second—Fowler, the principal, and joint obligor in the bond, not being named as a party to the suit, either as plaintiff or defendant, the bill should be either dismissed on that ground or the hearing should be ordered to stand over to allow the proper amendment.

Third—If there be any equitable ground for relieving Law and Conover from the payment of any part of the bond, it can only extend to the one-third from which Charlick's name might have indemnified them, had he become a joint obligor with them. A party seeking equity (this is a bill in equity) must do equity.

Fourth—No decree, if any, should be made against the United States to prevent them from prosecuting a common law action on the bond, or to deprive them of any remedy except the extraordinary one by distress warrant provided in the special statute of 1820.

The complaint should be dismissed on its face.

1st. It admits that the bond was executed by the complainants Law and Conover in blank; that it was so executed at the request not of the Government, but of Fowler; that it was delivered by them in that condition, not to a third person, but to Fowler, they not requiring their own names or that of the alleged co-surety, Charlick, to be first inserted in the body of the instrument; that they so "intrusted" it to Fowler upon a mere "understanding and agreement" with him and not with the Government, and not pretended to have been in writing, or to have been communicated to the Government, that "before it should be complete or be delivered to the Government," it should also be executed by one Oliver Charlick.

2. The complainants, therefore, in their bill admit that they gave Fowler the means and the ostensible authority of filling in the name of Charlick, or of omitting it as he saw fit, and of delivering the bond to the Goverment in either form at his option. They are consequently estopped by their own undisputed negligence, from alleging that he violated their private instructions. Their omission for more than eighteen months to make any inquiries of Fowler or Charlick, or the Government, or to give the Government any intimation of the alleged understanding strengthens this estoppel, and with it is tantamount to a waiver.

3. A verbal understanding between joint obligors cannot be admitted to vary the contents of the written instrument, especially as against an obligee having no notice or suspicion of the alleged understanding, and without any effort made by either of the obligors to give such notice.

4. No precedent, of binding authority, can be produced in which it has been held that the joint maker of an obligation, whether note or bond, executed voluntarily in blank, may allege, as against a *bonâ fide* holder advancing money on the faith of the security, that the blank in it had been filled up by the coobliger or promiser, to whom he had intrusted it for that purpose, with a larger sum in amount, or a less number of names as sureties, than had been privately agreed upon or understood between him and the principal debtor.

On the contrary, it has been expressly decided, by the highest Court in the State, that the insertion of a larger sum than had been agreed upon—the same in effect precisely as the insertion of a lesser number of sureties to divide among—is no defence in favor of a confiding or careless surety against a *bonâ fide* holder of the instrument having no notice of the secret understanding, and no reason to suspect its existence. (Van Duzer *vs.* Howe, 21 New-York Rep., 531.) This decision does not turn on any distinction between a note and bond.

A decision is expected at an early day.

The Slave-Trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of the United States against the Captain and the mates of the alleged slaver *Erie*, and the crew of the alleged slaver *Cora*, Mr. J. J. Joachimsen, in behalf of the defendants, yesterday, made an application that they be admitted to bail, on the ground that they had been in prison a long time without being brought to trial, and that the witnesses for the prosecution were beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and it was doubtful when they would return.

Assistant District-Attorney Henry opposed the motion. Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham, Js.—*Heritage, Administratrix*, vs. *Hall, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Clerke, Sutherland and Allen, Js.—*Moorland* vs. *Hoscall.*—Order appealed from reversed without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Faulk et al.* vs. *Hushfield.*—The motion is granted, $10 costs of motion to be costs in the action to defendants.

POLICE REPORTS.

ROBBERY ON SHIPBOARD.

Edward Butler, Felix Brennan, William Brennan, Patrick Cassiday, James McCahey, and James Ward, were yesterday apprehended by Detectives Farley and Eustace, charged with having committed a series of extensive robberies on board the steamships of the New-York and Philadelphia and Liverpool line of steamers. These men were engaged as stevedores at the Company's Pier, No. 44 North River, to load and unload freight. During the past year frequent complatin has been made by Liverpool consignees, that packages shipped to them were broken open and portions of their contents abstracted. Recently a case of watch movements, valued at $1,250, shipped by the steamship *Vigo*, was so despoiled, and on information being received here of that fact, the above Detectives were engaged to ferret out the perpetrators. Their investigations led them to suspect the persons whose names are mentioned above, and they were accordingly taken into custody. On searching the apartments occupied by them a large amount of jewelry, cutlery, dry-goods, &c., was found, all of which was doubtless taken from the steamers of that line. The watch movements were subsequently traced to a jeweler in Houston-street, who had bought them of the stevedores without a guilty knowledge. On being confronted with the prisoners the jeweler identified Butler as the one of whom he bought the property, while the others were recognized as his companions at the time the purchase was made. The stevedores being thus cornered, confessed their guilt, and acknowledged that the property thus stolen by them during the year past would amount to several thousand dollars. Their plan was to transform themselves into "baggage smashers," and break open the cases of freight while stowing them away in the hold of the vessels, secreting their plunder about their persons. They were locked up for examination.

ROBBING HER EMPLOYER.

Margaret Craig, a good-looking Irish girl, was yesterday taken before Justice Connolly, on complaint of Mrs. Phœbe C. Brower, of No. 71 West Twenty-sixth-street, who charges her with having stolen $8 worth of jewelry and clothing from her. The property was found in the possession of the prisoner, and Justice Connolly committed her to answer. The trunks belonging to the prisoner were subsequently searched, when articles of female wearing apparel and jewelry to the amount of about $200 were found, all of which is doubtless stolen property. Margaret is an old offender, her countenance being perfectly familiar to the magistrates. She makes a business of obtaining situations for the sole object of stealing. The goods found in her trunks are to be seen at the Twentieth Ward Station house, where persons having but such articles are requested to call and identify their property.

A COLORED WOMAN STABBED.

On Thursday night John Murray and Mary Mitchell, both colored, got into an altercation, in the rear of the premises No. 62 Centre-street, when John drew a knife, and cut Mary seriously about the face. The injured woman was conveyed to the Hospital immediately. Sergeant Jourdon, of the Sixth Precinct, subsequently found Murray secreted in Crown's alley, at the Five Points, and took him into custody. He was conveyed before Justice KELLY, who committed him to the Tombs, to answer a charge of felonious assault.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MARCH 1.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	91	500	Harlem R. Pref	41½
7,000	do	92	100	do......s30	41¼
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	88¼	600	do	41¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Rgst	95⅛	500	do......s30	41
1,000	Trea.12⅌c. Nts	103¾	100	do......b10	41¼
10,000	Indiana St. 5s	85	100	Reading R......s20	46
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	77	100	do......c	46
20,000	Vir. St 6s	81	150	Mich. Cen. R	60
1,000	do	80½	600	do	59½
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	69¾	100	do......b30	59⅝
15,000	do	69½	15	do	59¼
15,000	do......b30	69¾	50	do......b10	59½
3,000	Cal. State 7s	87¾	220	M. So. & N. I.G.Sk.	33¼
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	100¾	400	do	33½
1,000	do	100½	190	do......s10	33⅛
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	100	do	33¾
2,000	N.Y. Cen. R 7s	102	500	do......s30	33⅝
1,000	Hud.Riv. S.F.B.	100	350	do	33⅞
5,000	Hud.Riv.3d M.B	87	200	do	34
5,000	Har. 1st M. B.	99½	100	Ill. Cen. R. S......s10	83
1,000	Ill Cen. R. B.	97⅝	150	do	83
1,000	La C.& M.L.G.B	17½	50	do......s15	82¾
7,000	C.& N W.S.F.Bs.	77	150	do......s30	82¾
7,000	Han. & St. J. Rs.	48	850	do	82¾
4,000	D. M. & Tol Bds.	70	200	do......b30	82¾
100	Manhattan Bank	135	260	do	82½
12	Bank of America	104	150	do......s30	82¼
20	Metropolitan Bank	105	50	do......s30	82
30	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	102	13	Cleve., C. & Cin. R.	93½
40	Continental Bank	81	250	Galena & Chic. R.	73½
8	Del. & Hud. Ca.Co.	90	250	do......b30	74
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	88¼	120	Clev. & Tol. R.	36¾
50	do......b60	88¾	200	do......s30	36⅝
50	do......b60	89	100	do......s60	36½
50	do......s60	88½	800	do......s30	36¾
332	N. Y. Central R.	80	500	do	36⅞
200	do	79⅞	200	do......s30	36⅞
295	do	73¾	200	do......b60	37
100	do......s23	79⅝	1600	do	37
220	Erie Railroad	35	100	do......b30	37¼
50	do......bnw	34⅞	250	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	60½
145	Hudson R. R.	47	50	do......s10	60½
50	do	46¾	250	do......s30	60½
150	do	46⅝	50	do	60⅞
300	do......s30	46½	250	do	60¾
200	Harlem Railroad	16¼	150	do......b30	61
200	do	16⅜	50	do......s7	60¾
50	Mich. So. & N I.R.	15¼	45	do	61
250	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	75	100	La Crosse. &Mil R.	1
100	do......b45	75½	10	Little Miami R. R.	80
60	Cle', Pai. & Ash.R.	120			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 5s, '74,Cou.	88¼	300	Reading Railroad	45½
5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cp'n.	93½	200	do......s60	45
25,000	do	93¼	50	do	45¼
2,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	95¼	50	Mich. Cen. R.	58
5,000	do	95	300	do	57½
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	77	250	do	57¾
1,000	MissouriState 6's	69½	50	do	57⅝
5,000	do......b10	69½	100	Mich.So. & N. I R.	15
5,000	do......b10	69⅜	200	do	14⅞
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	76	100	do......b30	15¼
4,300	C. & N.W.S.F B.	76½	1000	Mich.S.& N.I.G.S.	33½
50	Pacific M. St. Co.	88	50	Panama Railroad	116¾
100	do	87½	250	Ill. Central R. S.	82¼
25	do	87	280	do	82
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	79	50	do......s30	81½
300	do......s10	78½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	72½
450	do	78¾	150	do	72¼
150	Erie Railroad	33½	2500	Clev. & Tol. R.	36
200	do	33¼	500	do......b10	36
200	Hud. River R.	46	300	do......s10	36
300	do	45¾	400	Chi.& Rock Isl. R.	60
50	do......s30	45½	350	do	59¾
200	Harlem R......b30	16	300	do......s10	59¾
125	do	15⅞	300	do......s3	60
100	do	15¾	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	74
100	Har. Railroad Pref.	40	100	do......b30	74

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

There was quite a reaction on the Stock Exchange to-day from the extreme buoyancy of Wednesday and Thursday, caused by the less favorable look of political affairs at Washington, which not only induced *short* sales but led to a large amount of realizing by speculative holders. The very rapid advancing of the past few days placed a considerable margin of profit with the *Bull* speculators, and as the advices in the morning papers and some subsequent private telegraph dispatches from Washington threw a partial cloud over the prospects of yesterday, they were disposed to realize their gains without standing upon ½@1 ⅌ cent. in price. When this course of the market was made manifest, other sellers rushed in to sell the quotations down, so that at one time this afternoon the whole decline of the day on the Railway shares was equal to an average of 2 ⅌ cent. New-York Central 80½@⅝ yesterday afternoon, sold as low as 78½. The decline on State Securities was fully ½@¾ ⅌ cent., and on the Federal Stocks ¼@½ cent., if so much, the heaviest sales being made equal to yesterday's best rates. The market in the afternoon manifested much sensitiveness to all political rumors, while most of the Street operators appeared ignorant of the precise news, if any, upon which the break down had occurred.

Later in the afternoon the Share market showed a disposition to recovery, and prices were stronger by ¼@½ ⅌ cent. than the printed sales at the Second Board. At 4½ o'clock the following were about the quotations on the street:

Central	79	Galena	72¾
Erie	33¾	Toledo	36¼
Hudson	45¾	Rock Island	60
Illinois Central	82½	Reading	46
Harlem Preferred	40½	Panama	116½
Michigan Central	58	Missouris	69¼
Michigan Guaranteed	33½	Federal 6s, New	95¼

The Exchange market for Saturday's mail is less favorable by ¼@½ ⅌ cent. for merchant bills than earlier in the week, and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower, on the actual sales, for Banker's bills. The disposition yesterday on the news from England to stiffen the rates is given over, and several leading firms were willing sellers at a fraction under 106 ⅌ cent. We quote Bank and Bankers, 105½@106 ⅌ cent.

In the Money market to-day the offering of good selections of paper is moderate, and strictly prime double-name bills outside of Bank are taken at or within the Bank rate of 7 ⅌ cent. Fair single names range all the way from 8 to 12 ⅌ cent. On demand loans there is less activity, as the payments into the Sub-Treasury, on account of the New Loan, are now over,—the last New-York payment being made to-day,—while the resales of the Loan for permanent investment have relieved speculative holders of a large share of their original awards. The Stock was in continued demand to-day at 95½@96 ⅌ cent., the latest sale being $50,000 at 95½ ⅌ cent. This security and Treasury paper, singular to say, were less sensitive to the adverse political rumors and impressions of the Street than the Railway market.

We are glad to find that the new arrangement of the hour of High 'Change, announced some days ago, is working successfully, and to the general satisfaction of Merchants, Bankers, Brokers and Ship-owners. The daily meeting is at 2 o'clock, and 'Change is over by 2½ o'clock.

The rumor of the sale of the fine steamer *Adriatic* is confirmed. She was the joint property of the Panama and Pacific Companies, of this City, though held, like the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, under the separate organization of the North Atlantic Steamship Company. She now passes to the Galway Steamship Company of Great Britain, for the sum of £87,500, or about $435,000. The original and subsequent outlays upon this fine ship amount to three times the sum thus realized.

The payments in this City on account of the new Loan of the Federal Government, awarded on Saturday last, and officially notified to the takers on Monday, amount to $6,876,000, being about 95 ⅌ cent. of the whole proceeds of the Loan awarded to the entire country. The remainder was paid in at Washington, Boston and Philadelphia.

We referred, a few days ago, to the difficulties likely to be encountered by a separate Government for the Gulf States in adjusting the delicate questions of taxation and revenue. The mails since advise that the so-called Provisional Congress propose an 8 ⅌ cent. Loan, having ten years to run, for $15,000,000, the annual interest charged thereon to be supported by an excise of ⅛ of a cent the pound on Cotton. If such a tax were practicable, the sum to be annually raised might provide a sufficient sum for the purpose indicated, and also afford a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. But it is seriously questioned whether this extraordinary mode of creating revenue or supporting a public debt would be quietly submitted to. Excise or export duties for the wants of a Federal or Confederate Government, in this country, would be something new, and altogether alien to the habits of our people. The system would be unpopular and obnoxious in more senses than one. It would either be resisted or practically nullified. The channels to a market for Cotton have been greatly multiplied in the last ten years by our complete and widely diversified system of railways, and to a large and wealthy section of Mississippi—by far the heaviest planting State—Memphis, Tennessee, is now the favorite and almost exclusive market, and *that* market is already distributing a large share of its Cotton up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to Cairo, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Only a few days ago, a large Ohio river steamer delivered a cargo of 1,800 bales of Cotton at Pittsburgh, where it was taken by the Pennsylvanian Central road, and with the aid of the New-Jersey road and canal lines, delivers the Cotton at Pier No. 1, North River, in this City. The New-York and Erie and New-York Central lines are also delivering Cotton from Cairo and Cincinnati, and but for the pressure upon their freight equipment for more profitable business in Flour, Provisions, &c., (not so active on the Pennsylvania road, at present,) could readily double this new traffic. The planters of North and Central Mississippi who trade with Memphis, could not be forced to pay tribute to New-Orleans, where the export duty would be levied against their own interest, and is difficult to see how the duty could be collected on the frontier of Tennessee without leading to innumerable troubles, nor could it be collected on the plantations without involving the support of a small army of *excise officers*—the most obnoxious of all tax-gatherers, even for the support of local government, to say nothing of a Confederate power, self-constituted for the *protection* of the *Cotton* States! The same difficulties would be encountered in North Alabama and Western Georgia, where the rail is now actively employed in sending Cotton to market.

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 28	Philadelphia	Par.
Feb. 28	Baltimore	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 28	Boston	Par
Feb. 28	Washington, D. C.	1¼@ 1½
Feb. 26	Charleston	3½@ 4
Feb. 27	Richmond	5¾@ 6¼
Feb. 27	Petersburgh	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 26	Savannah Ga.	3¼@ 3½
Feb. 26	Chicago	7 @ 7½
Feb. 25	Milwaukee	6½@ 7
Feb. 26	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
Feb. 25	St. Louis	5½@ 6
Feb. 26	Louisville	⅜@ ½
Feb. 24	Nashville	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 24	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 26	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 27	Canada	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 27	Norfolk, Va.	5¾@ 6
Feb. 25	Davenport, Iowa	7 @ 7½
Feb. 27	Jackson, Miss.	1½@ 2
Feb. 25	Columbus, Ga.	3½@ 4
Feb. 25	Macon, Ga.	3 @ 3½
Feb. 25	Greensboro, N. C.	6 @ 6½
Feb. 26	Rockford, Ill.	7 @ 8
Feb. 27	Erie, Penn.	¾@ 1
Feb. 26	Wilmington, N. C.	5 @ 6
Feb. —	New-Orleans	par.
Feb. —	Mobile	par.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$2,626,464	$3,778,034	$1,337,202
Thrown on Market	2,820,972	3,917,707	2,414,843
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$21,092,812	$25,650,688	$17,739,793
Thrown on market	22,106,707	26,283,624	14,930,446

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	425	$294,056	298	$108,518	923	$371,832
Mf. of Cot'n.	430	129,742	323	61,373	1,549	348,516
Mf. of Silk	562	498,645	128	65,148	438	407,273
Mf. of Flax	188	55,864	84	30,114	603	163,505
Miscellan's	483	86,848	513	6,894	1,203	58,562
Total	1,988	$1,065,155	1,346	$272,097	4,716	1,349,688
		272,047				1,065,155

Total entered...$1,337,202 Total marketed...$2,414,843

Statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from Feb. 16, to Feb. 23, 1861:

	Present week.	Total this month to Feb. 23.
Passengers	$6,530 85	$18,612 40
Freight	13,165 53	40,307 81
Mails and Express	855 86	2,526 99
Total	$20,552 21	$61,447 20
Corresponding period 1860.	12,821 34	46,152 03
Increase in 1861	$7,730 87	$15,295 17

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED. BY S. E. DARLING & CO., NO. 6 PINE-ST.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 23⅛; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 58 bbls. ashes; 7,317 bbls. Flour; 5,739 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 144 bushels Rye; 3,090 bushels Oats; 820 bushels Malt; 2,298 packages Provisions, and 1,589 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continues in moderate request, including Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is depressed, and prices are declining. Sales have been confined to small lots, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders offer their supplies freely, but the demand is not active, as buyers generally anticipate a material reduction in rates. The inquiry is mainly for low grades, which are sought after by shippers, and to some extent by speculators; prices of such brands have declined a shade, closing languidly. The reported sales add up 10,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 20; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30, at which rates over 5,000 bbls. changed hands; Superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25 @$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues heavy, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $2 95@$2 95 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $1 50@$1 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and is lower. The reported sales add up only 43,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 54, mainly at $1 40 @$1 42; Red Western at $1 32½; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23, the latter rate delivered; Chicago Spring, part at $1 18, and red Pennsylvania at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is abundant, and in very moderate request at reduced prices; sales 40,000 bushels at 65½c. @67c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@62c., chiefly 59c.@60c. for new do. do., from Railroad depôt and delivered; 64c. for Yellow Western, and 68c.@73c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand and is buoyant at 67c @ 70c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Barley has not varied; 4,000 bushels Canada East were sold at 75c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 35c.@ 35½c.; Western at 34½c.@35½c., and State at 35½c. @36½c. ⅌ bushel. Wells' Chicago *Commercial Express*, Feb. 28, says: "During thirteen successive weeks last Fall, after the Wheat harvest, the aggregate receipts of flour and grain at this point, expressed in bushels, were up to or over a million each week, and the total of those thirteen weeks was sixteen and a-half million bushels. That was in August, September and October. Since that time, seventeen weeks have passed in which the weekly receipts have been less than a million, the total of the seventeen weeks being six and a half millions. The thirty weeks since harvest have given us, therefore, 23,000,000 bushels. It will be remembered that, in July last, we expressed our conviction that Chicago would receive, in the twelve months to commence with Aug. 1, 1860, an aggregate of 50,000,000 bushels of grain, an estimate which has since been generally repeated, if not adopted, by those having occasion to speak of Chicago and the Northwest. Although the Southern demand for Flour and Grain has been a little heavier than we anticipated, we still believe that our July estimate will be verified. With the Spring movement of Corn, and of the remaining surplus of Wheat, Chicago will see such a tide of Grain pouring in here as never before delighted the eye or strengthened the heart of her merchants and business men. The 22 weeks from now to the 1st of August, 1861, must give us 27,000,000, if they verify our estimate; but when that Spring movement commences, it will not take long, we trust, to dispel any public doubts on the subject. At any rate, we entertain none."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to 350 bbls., including Mess at $17 25, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are steady. Bacon remains as last noticed. Lard continues in fair demand at from 9¾c. @10¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls. Beef has been inactive, at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ⅌ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 49,804 bbls. Pork, and 58,019 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 31,795 bbls. Pork and 61,714 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1861; and 54,413 bbls. Pork and 65,075 tcs. and bbls. Beef, March 1, 1860.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls. at 18c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line was spiritless to-day. Rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¾d.@11¾d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d ⅌ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@ 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. @4s. ⅌ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, in bags, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 22c. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.	Leave.	For.		
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch	2
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch	2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch	5
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mch	6
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch	6
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	13
Quaker City	New York	Havana	Mch	15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch	16
FROM EUROPE.				
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	13
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb	28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch	4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch	6

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Fulton*, will close at the Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The German mail, by the *Saxonia*, will also close at the Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at the same hour.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat..........3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at..........6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MRS. MARY GEEHAN, and of her daughter Mary Geehan. They came to this country about 8 years ago, and when last heard of they were in Morris County, New-Jersey. Any news will be gratefully received by CATHARINE GEEHAN, No. 91 Oliver-st. Morris County, N. J., papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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GRAY'S BOTANIES.

I. How Plants Grow, 500 cuts, for beginners, retail	75c.
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THE MANUAL ILLUSTRATED, $2 50; and the STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, 1,800 cuts. $2, are also published by us

THE MANUAL AND LESSONS, in 1 vol., is now reduced to $2, on account of its extensive use for classes in Academies, High Schools and Colleges.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

A Popular Treatise on Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London; Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff. &c. &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for 10 three-cent stamps.

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES' and children's dresses. Useful, reliable, valuable and practical information on all the prevailing and ensuing Spring fashions. Spring number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Milliners and dressmakers will find it especially valuable. Sold everywhere. Only 5 cents; sent postpaid, 6 cents; yearly, 15 cents. Will be ready March 4. Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

NEWSBOYS! NEWSBOYS!!—THE BEST chance to make money you ever had. Only four times a year, and everybody wants it. "Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion"—Spring number out on Monday. Supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. Look out for a rush.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 38
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	98
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75

ONE HUNDRED

Fancy French China Dinner Sets, ranging in price from..........$50 to $140

These goods are of recent importation, and are offered at a very little over

HALF PRICE.

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	3 50
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	2 00
Silver-plated Ice-Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

IRON-STONE CHINA.

From the celebrated makers, John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, at the following low figures:

TO WIT:

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	88
White Iron-stone China Soup Tureens, each	1 50
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each	63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50

On MONDAY, March 4,

We will exhibit our new Spring styles of

GAS FIXTURES,

Embracing many novel designs. These goods have been produced, on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices. We intend to

SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.

Everybody in want of

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,

Will favor their own interest by examining the above.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
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PARIS SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES' and Children's dresses, bonnets, waists, cloaks, sleeves, sacks, wrappers, &c. Nearly 100 engravings, with full reports. French terms for millinery, materials used in millinery, &c. Children's Department, Infants' Department, all in Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, Spring No. ready MONDAY, March 4; only 5 cents.

Grand opening of Patterns MONDAY, March 4.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents, new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 75 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

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A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

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SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—PRESENTATION OF A BANNER AND Regalias to New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 4. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Tickets free, each ticket to admit a gentleman and lady. P. S. Members of the Order are requested to appear in parade regalia. No person will be admitted without a ticket. Chair will be taken at 7½ o'clock. Music by the Washington Brass Band.

By order of the Lodge,
CHAS. E. JESSUP, W. M.
JOHN C. WILEY, Recording Secretary.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE VETERAN Corps of the State of New-York, of the War of 1812, will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Vice Prest.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Change in the hour of service. Regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of the Rutger's Institute, corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. MIX. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. The second service of the Sabbath will be hereafter in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, instead of in the evening, as heretofore. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING with reference to the sailing of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., for India, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, of Jersey City, will preach the sermon; the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. PHILIP PELTZ, will give the instructions to the missionary; Dr. SCUDDER will deliver a farewell address.

DEDICATION.—THE REFORMED DUTCH Church erected in 34th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., by the congregation lately worshipping in Broome-st., (D. V.,) will be dedicated TO-MORROW, March 3. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Dedication sermon and services in the MORNING by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, assisted by Rev. Dr. FERRIS. Sermon in the AFTERNOON by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

NOTICE.—THE LARGE HALL OF THE BLEECKER Building, corner Morton-st., is now regularly open for Divine service, under the ministrations of Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, of the Presbytery of New-York, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All those not regularly connected with other churches, are respectfully invited to attend. N. B.—Entrance in Bleecker-st.

ALLIANCE.—THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL Alliance cordially invite the young men of the City to attend a course of sermons at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, above Waverley-place, one block west of Broadway. Rev. Dr. POTTS, of the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the first of the course TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH—BROADWAY, entrance on 34th-st., Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A Committee appointed by the South Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church to organize a church in connection with this congregation, will be present in the evening.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH—35TH-ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A spiritual view of Cain, Abel and Seth: of Cain's wife, and of the building of the City of Enoch.* Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on Lord's Day (March 3) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject, morning—*Will Christianity be a Success?* Evening—*How is a Man Converted?* Baptism administered in the Evening.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at the close of the morning service, to which all Christians are invited. Collection morning and evening, for the benefit of the suffering in Kansas.

DE KALB AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING during the week, except Monday and Saturday, by Rev. J. MANDERVILLE. There is a great revival in progress in this church.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, REV. ROBERT MCCARTEE, D. D., Pastor. The services in this Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) March 3 will be—Morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3½ o'clock. Strangers are very cordially invited to seats.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH, at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING NEXT, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Eden and the Kingdom of Heaven.* Subject for the Evening—*Temptation; a Sermon for Young Men.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. "The Praying Band" will conduct the services TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock and at 7 o'clock P. M. Service EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—The Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Services to commence at 7½. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7th-AV., near 12th-st. Preaching and baptism in the MORNING; Conference and communion in the AFTERNOON; Preaching on *The Angry Man* in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Reading of *Muller's Life* THURSDAY EVENINGS.

THE TESTIMONY OF EPISCOPALIANS CONCERNING ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will deliver a second lecture on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY ONLY THROUGH CHRIST.—GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, will preach on the above subject in the Academy, Skillman-st., near Park-av., East Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Lovers of pure Bible truth are invited to attend.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give the second of his series of practical lectures on the *Sacred Relations of Life.* TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Relations and Duties of the Wife.* In the MORNING he will give his Fifth Annual Discourse. Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

CHRIST, THE INCARNATION OF PRINCIPLE, will be the subject of the closing discourse of the series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS Pastor. Services at 3. Services in the MORNING at 10½.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services, TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. F. E. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray-hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE, THIS DAY, at Dodworth's Hall, at No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, at Clinton-Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, when a question may be propounded by any member of the audience.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 3d, at 3 P. M.—*Coercion; Should the Government retake its property in the seceding States?* At 7½ P. M.—*Political Principles and Parties.* Platform free to all.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will commence a brief series of lectures on the *Superiority of Universalism.*

IT IS TIME!—THE TIME HAVING COME FOR the gathering of all true friends of Christ preparatory to His glorious advent, they are invited to hear His messenger, who will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock. P. M.

REV. CHARLES W. BAIRD WILL PREACH MORNING and AFTERNOON at the Reformed Dutch Church Chapel, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, on SABBATH next, March 3, 1861. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st. Rev. F. S. DE HASS will preach at 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. T. J. SAWYER, Pastor, meets every SABBATH at the Historical Library, corner 2d-av. and 11th st., at 10¾ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Subject, to-morrow evening—*Intemperance.*

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor Rev. J. E. SEARLES. (Experience meeting at 2½ P. M.) Revival meetings every night through the week.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. D. MUNGER, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Sacramental services at the close of the morning sermon.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, ON FULTON-AV., near Hoyt-st. Communion services TO-MORROW MORNING commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, pastor of the Market-st., Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o clock.

PREACHING IN THE NORTHWEST PRESbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., by Rev. WM. J. HOGE, D. D. at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. ABM. R. VANNEST, D. D., at 7½ P. M. The Sunday School commences at 2 P. M. It is much in want of teachers.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW. (Communion Sabbath,) by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A M. and 7½ P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH will preach in this Church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. J. A. McGILL WILL PREACH TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and also at 7½ in the EVENING, to the 11th st. U. P. Congregation, 11th-st., near 3d-av.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECTURE by Mr. HARVEY, and Circle TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., third floor. Admission free.

DIVINE SERVICES ARE HELD EVERY LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in the Disciples' Meeting room, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's service" commences at 3 o'clock P. M. EVERY SUNDAY. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be open for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Welch Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good recommendations; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of pastry and soups; can give the best of references; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class private house; professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Good City references. Apply at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Rivington and Delancey, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR COOK, WITH the best of City reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, gravies, &c.; is an elegant getter up of side-dishes and dessert, and an excellent baker of bread and pastry. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION either as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, by a young woman who is willing to make herself generally useful. Call to day at her present employer's, No. 161 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN City or country by a respectable girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 215 Hester st., top floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A GERMAN PROTestant woman and her sister desires a situation in City or country, separate or together; one is a first-class cook and baker; would assist in washing and ironing; the other, a young girl, would do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; is a very good sewer; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; will do fine washing and ironing in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY-recommended, respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; the very best testimonials from her last place, where she has been for between three and four years, will be given. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a woman, as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork; good character and disposition; refers to her present employer, at No. 63 East 15th-st., where she can be seen.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman or would do the general housework of a small private family, and will make herself generally useful: has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a smart and willing German Protestant girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; will take moderate wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE young woman as general house servant, in a family of two persons; must be a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; no Irish need apply. Apply at No. 61 West 15th-st., after 10 A. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call or address M. K., No. 93 East 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, who has just lost her own baby, five months old. Inquire at Hoboken Cottage, Hudson-st., Hoboken, near the ferry, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young married woman (English) wants a situation in a private family; has a fresh breast of milk; none but respectable persons need apply. No. 124 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman a baby to wet nurse at her own home, who lost her own baby; has the best of references; none but those that can pay for the best of care need apply. Call at No. 488 6th-av., for two days, Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home rather than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store.

SITUATIONS ARE WANTED FOR NINE first-class cooks, 16 good plain cooks and laundresses, 8 seamstresses, 12 seamstresses and nurses, 9 first-class waitresses, 15 chambermaids and waiters, 6 chambermaids and laundresses, 20 general houseworkers. Irish, English, Scotch, American and German girls—all nice, tidy and well recommended—for City and country. N. B.—Wages reduced here. Select Agency No. 294 4th-av. D. ELMORE.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th.av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, employment as a clerk in a law office; writes a good hand; has had some experience; references satisfactory. Address C. B. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, AS book-keeper, corresponding clerk, &c., a situation in a first-class house, (where politics are ignored,) by a young man who has had ten years' experience in an importing house, as cashier, confidential clerk and book-keeper; satisfactory reasons given for a change, and the best City references given, and security if desired. Address WILCOX, Box No. 2,972 Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young man a situation as assistant book keeper and collector, or light porter; writes a beautiful hand; is quick at figures and not afraid to work; can drive and care a horse if required; no objections to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address J. L. D., for three days, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man—smart, active, and honest, wishes a situation; is a very superior driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is well acquainted with the City; has good reference. Call, or address, JAMES, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers in this City, for many years. Address A. B., No. 9 Thompson-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a faithful, honest man, who is a good groom and careful driver, and wishes to earn an honest living for himself and family, who are at present in want of the means to live. Call on or address G. D., No. 224 West 16th-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note, Q. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's saddlery, No. 932 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; fully understands the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 13 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A MAN, with good reference, a situation as coachman in City or country; is a superior driver, and very kind to horses; understands the management of stock thoroughly; is a good plain gardener, and likes to keep a place in good order. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; any gentleman in the want of a man will find him satisfactory and obliging; no objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for T. F.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, by an industrious, sober, steady married man, wife, and one child, or to do general work on a farm; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last place, where he has lived two years. Call or address, No. 29 Monroe-st., for three days after this date.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan man, a situation as farmer; can plow, plant, mow and cradle, build plows, harrows, houses and fences; is also a good plain gardener, and an excellent hand in the management of stock; can also act as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a married man, where he can get a house; has no family but his wife; has three years' first-class reference from an employer. Address FARMER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of gardening, also, the culture of shrubbery, &c.; is very handy about a place. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A PRACtical farmer, who has a small family, and who possesses a thorough knowledge of horticulture, the nursery and the cultivation of graperies; who, in fact, is competent to take charge of any country seat or farm, for the repairs on which he possesses also the necessary instruments, is desirous of making an engagement in the above capacity for one or more years: he can furnish satisfactory references. Address, for four days, J. S., Farmer and Gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a sober, industrious married Englishman, who understands the culture of fruits, vines flowers and vegetables; also, the laying out of new grounds; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class situation; has had ten years' experience in this country; has the best of reference. Address J. U., at Miss Pattern's, No. 35 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

AS FARMER—CARPENTER, &c.—SITUation wanted by two Englishmen,—one as farmer or vegetable gardener; the other as carpenter; farmer married, with a small family; his wife could take charge of the dairy and poultry; the carpenter understands the care of horses and farming; both are willing to make themselves useful and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address Reed's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, for H. R.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, a married man; has a practical knowledge of his business; has had the best of experience in this country; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address W. U., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references from four places during the last 16 years; will accept none but a first class situation. Address R F., or apply all this week at A. Reid's Seed-Store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who has had much experience in planting and laying out new places, the erection of greenhouses, graperies, peach-houses, &c; is a thorough practical man in all branches and details of the business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; can give the best of references. Address W. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young married man; thoroughly understands the green-house and grapery; would act as coachman if required; the best of reference; no objection to the country; can be seen by addressing a note to J. M., No. 188 32d-st., till March 4.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION is wanted by a single man who has had many years' experience in gardening, the care of green-houses, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a gardener and farmer; a single man; understands his business well; satisfactory reference given. Apply to M. B., No. 15 John-st., New-York, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address for two days, L. G., No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO BUSIness, desires a situation in a good house, where he can obtain a moderate remuneration; unexceptionable reference given. Address TWENTY-THREE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, for a small family. Apply at No. 29 West 25th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED. —He must thoroughly understand his business, and be able to produce good testimonials, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, between 10 and 10½ A. M.

A GARDENER AND HOSTLER.—WILL BE wanted in a few days, a capable, steady man, (single,) to work a garden, take care of horses, &c. Address, with references, wages, &c., W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMER and wife to take charge of a farm on the Hudson, on the 1st of April; recommendations for ability required. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Fulton-av., between Grand and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL

Has located on Murray Hill Parks, Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No. 61 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WITH full or partial board, may be procured in a very pleasant neighborhood by calling at No. 163 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant second story, front, alcove room in a private family. Good table. House has every convenience, and is pleasantly situated, only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton-av. ferries, and one block from the cars. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, FROM MAY 1, in a private family, where no other boarders or not more than two are taken, for a family of five adults; two large and one small bedroom and parlor required; rooms unfurnished; neighborhood genteel; location between 8th and 28th sts., Broadway and 8th-av. The best of reference given and required. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with particulars, B., No. 50 2d-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate; also a single room, with or without breakfast, for gentlemen only, in a first-class house, with a French family. Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; references exchanged; no moving in May.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for a gentleman and wife, daughter and two sons; location between Broadway and 2d-av., and 11th and 16th sts. A private family, or where there are but few boarders, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant front rooms on the second and third floor, in a private house where a few other boarders are taken; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to the cars and stages. Call at No. 34 King-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, HIGHLY RESPECTAble private family, living between the 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 36th sts., in a good neighborhood, one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for a young lady with unexceptionable references. Address K. Y., Box No. 2,926 New York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—WANTED, BY a gentleman and his wife, one large room or a parlor and bedroom connecting with board. Location between 2d and 7th avs. and above Clinton-place. Terms must be moderate. Address stating full particulars, W. D., Box No. 3,699 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN THE vicinity of Lafayette-av., by a gentleman, wife, child and servant; rooms on second floor required in a house containing the modern improvements, where no other boarders will be taken.—Address HAMILTON, Box No 119 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a family of five grown persons, an infant and nurse; locality between 10th and 24th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address J. H. O., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board and the comforts of a home in a private family, residing in Brooklyn. The best of references given and required; is willing to pay liberally for good accommodations. Address HOME, Box 188 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONvenient to the Wall-st. Ferry, by two young men, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; rooms adjoining preferred. Address, stating particulars, &c., G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his sister who are seeking a quiet home in a private family. Terms must be moderate. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Address J. W. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for two days.

NO. 152 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—Near 2d-av., to rent, to gentlemen only; a handsome suite of parlors, together or separately; also, a large front room, with or without partial board; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with bath and closets connected, now vacant at No. 49 Columbia-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hours' ride or sail of the City, for gentlemen, wife, three children and nurse, in a first-class house. Address S. M., Box No. 175 New-York Post-office, giving full particulars, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A short distance of New-York, and easy of access, for a single person, engaged in business during the day. Address A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c. D. M. B. Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.; tin and terne plates, charcoal and coke; sheet iron—Belgian, Russia, English, American. Zinc, copper, spelter, block tin, wire, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée—Rigoletto—Un Ballo in Maschera.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Don Giovanni.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Fra Diavolo.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Harlequin Jack—Birthday of Freedom.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Twiggs' treason, it seems, is not likely to result in so easy an acquisition of all the Federal property in Texas as may have been anticipated. Capt. Hill, in command of Fort Brown, has positively refused to evacuate that post, or to surrender the Government property in his charge into the hands of the Texas Commissioners. It is further stated that Capt. Hill has taken the responsibility to order reinforcements from the Ringgold Barracks, in order that he may make an attempt to retake the Government property on Brazos Island. It may happen that the first collision between Federal and State troops may after all take place in Texas, as such a collision may be considered imminent.

Much excitement was occasioned in Washington yesterday by a rumor that Mr. Seward had declined to go into the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, on the ground that its proposed organization precludes the possibility of harmony. It was soon ascertained, however, that the rumor had no reasonable foundation. According to the best information which can be obtained at present, our correspondent gives the following as the probable distribution of the various portfolios:

Secretary of State	Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.
Treasury	Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
War	Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Navy	Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.
Interior	Simon Cameron, of Pa.
Postmaster-General	Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney-General	Edward Bates, of Mo.

The name in the above list about which there seems to be the most doubt is that of Mr. Chase. There is great opposition to him on account of his ultra views, especially on the part of the Border State men; and it is even intimated that he himself entertains strong doubts about the propriety of accepting a place.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, the action of the Peace Conference was incidentally considered, and appeared to be generally acceptable to the Union men, while it was of course denounced by the Secessionists. A resolution to submit to the people the question whether Virginia should stay by the North or go with the South, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was announced in Washington that Ex-President Tyler, since his return to Virginia, being dissatisfied with the result of the Peace Conference, is doing everything in his power to precipitate secession.

Yesterday was another exciting day in Congress. In the Senate, among the preliminary business was the passage of the joint resolution allowing Commodore Paulding to accept a grant of land and a sword from Nicaragua, amended so as to strike out the grant of land. The bill to reimburse his expenses in defending himself in the suits brought against him by some of Walker's men, was also passed. The report of the Select Committee on the Peace Conference proposition and the Crittenden resolutions was then taken up, when Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first article of the former and insert the first article of the latter. Objection was made that the Senate had no right to change the character of the proposition, but the Chair decided the amendment in order. The argument was continued at great length by Messrs. Mason of Virginia, Crittenden of Kentucky, Baker of Oregon, and others—Mr. Mason taking the ground that the propositions of the Conference were worse than nothing for the South, and Mr. Crittenden advocating their adoption, and declaring his readiness to vote against his own proposition in their favor. No action was taken, but the Senate finally adjourned, after making the House Compromise resolutions the special order for to-day, at noon. In the House, the first business of importance in order was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and the first proposition of that report to be considered was the act for the admission of New-Mexico as a State. Mr. Corwin, deeming debate unnecessary, demanded the previous question. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the proposition on the table, which was agreed to, 114 to 71. The amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, more clearly defining the duties of judges and civil officers, was next in order. This was adopted, after ineffectual attempts to table it, 92 to 82. The next and last of the series was an amendment to the act providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, intended to prevent contradictory decisions by the Governors of States. This was rejected, 126 to 47, the objection being that it was a direct interference with State Sovereignty. Pending a dispute as to precedence in business, the question being between the proceedings of the Peace Conference and Territorial matters, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock. On reassembling, Mr. McClernand proposed that the report of the Peace Conference be referred to a Committee, but objections were made. Another proposition to admit it failed. Territorial business came up, and the bills providing for the organization of Nevada and Dacotah were passed. Nothing else of consequence was done.

The "Congress" of Montgomery was in secret session during the entire day yesterday.

The result of the North Carolina election is yet in doubt. The counties from which returns have been received are about equally divided between Union and Secession.

The Missouri State Convention met at Jefferson City on Thursday morning, and measures were immediately taken to effect an organization. The report of the Organization Committee includes a resolution requiring the officers of and the delegates to the Convention to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri. The Convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on Monday.

By the arrival of the *Edinburgh*, and of the news-packages by the *Canadian*, we are in possession of European files to Feb. 14, furnishing interesting particulars of intelligence epitomized by telegraph. In regard to the Mexican question, there are satisfactory intimations that Spain as well as England is disposed to let the Liberal Party settle itself in power, and grasp its resources, before urging its long-standing claims. The argument in the Bonaparte case had been closed by an impartial address from the Imperial Attorney-General, who had dissented from many of the positions set up by the counsel of Prince Napoleon, and had inclined, if anything, to the side of the claimants. In the meantime, the Emperor had requested an interview with the grandson of the Ex-King, with the view, it was thought, of procuring a settlement of the case, anterior to the judicial decision. From the west coast of Africa, information reaches us of the celebration of the long-expected "custom" by the King of Dahomey; about 5,000 victims having been slaughtered. The spectacle is described by involuntary witnesses as exquisitely horrible.

The California Overland Express arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday morning, bringing San Francisco dates to the afternoon of the 16th ult. The advices are unimportant. The news of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the United States Senate was received in San Francisco with great joy. The house of Abernethy, Clark & Co, lumber merchants, previously reported as failed, had resumed payment.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill relating to street contracts in this City passed. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and after a brief debate by Senators Spinola, Hammond and Murphy, it was postponed till Wednesday next. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York was read a third time and passed; also the bill to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department.

Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point, a well-known and popular Summer resort, was yesterday burnt to the ground, together with the out-buildings. The fire caught from a kettle of burning charcoal, carelessly left on the roof by a man who was at work repairing it. Most of the furniture was consumed. The loss is principally covered by insurance.

The annual meeting of the Directors and friends of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Fifty first-street and Third-avenue, was held yesterday, when interesting addresses were delivered by ministers and others connected with or friendly to the Institution. The report of the Secretary, in its main features, was quite encouraging. There are at present 173 inmates, and but little aid is required for the ensuing year.

The evidence of the contesting parties in the Blankman Will case was yesterday continued before the Surrogate, and again proceeds to-day.

Limited transactions were reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at generally easier prices. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Rice was freely purchased. A fair demand prevailed for Clover Seed, Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Hides, Fish, Candles, Metals, Spices, Tar, Tobacco and Crude Turpentine, were lightly dealt in. Resin and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Moderate freight engagements were reported at lower rates.

The Union in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* finds fresh cause for apprehension in the sentiments of the State Convention now in session. It consoled itself under the triumph of the Anti-Secession Party at the polls, by the belief that the members of that body, though friendly to the Union, were opposed to any attempt on the part of the General Government to *coerce* the seceding States into obedience to the laws. It now discovers that even this is not quite reliable. It says:

> "It is rumored that there are delegates in this Convention who hold that *collecting the revenues outside of the ports of the seceded States, and recapturing the forts, is not coercion*; as nothing wrong in principle, but merely involving questions of *expediency*; that the passage of a force bill, designed to compel the citizens of a seceded State to obey the laws of a Union which their States have forbidden them to recognize, is *merely inexpedient*, and that there is nothing improper in subjecting the people of eight seceded States to the ordeal of a divided allegiance, with the halter from one Government for disobeying, and from the other for obeying the laws."

The *Enquirer* regards this state of things with profound alarm. It proceeds to make an etymological exposition of the meaning of the word "coerce," and to insist that when the people voted against coercion they intended to vote against every attempt in any way to enforce the execution of the laws of the United States in the Gulf States against the will of the people. As a matter of course it denounces, with the utmost vehemence, those delegates who do not concur in this opinion. It even goes so far as to threaten them with civil war, as the penalty of thus "betraying the trust" which the people have reposed in their hands. It says:

> "It will be in vain to suppose that such subterfuges can quiet the voice of a people thus *outraged, deceived, defrauded and cheated. If no other cause for civil war existed*, such infamous deception is well calculated to rouse the people to *acts of violence*; and when they find themselves defrauded of their suffrages, and that the power they conferred to guard the honor and protect the interests of Viaginia, has been prostituted *to secure place and plunder from Mr. Lincoln, they will not, they cannot quietly consent to the damning disgrace brought upon them by unprincipled and dishonest men.*"

This is one way, certainly, to coerce the people of Virginia into secession. They are not to be permitted, it seems, to act upon their own convictions. The Secessionists propose to enforce, by war, at home, the precise sentiments which they disavow abroad. They propose to coerce by arms the people of Virginia into resisting coercion by the General Government in the Gulf States. The law of Congress must not be enforced unless the Secessionists consent:—but the people of Virginia must be driven into secession whether they consent or not.

The *Enquirer* deals in still plainer language on this subject. It insists that the people shall be called on to declare what they did understand by coercion,—and adds:

> "Do the people mean that coercion is *wrong* and to be opposed by arms, or merely that it is *inexpedient*, and *to be submitted to and acquiesced in if the authorities differ from the people?* An answer from the people may not only do good in this Convention, but it may allay an indignation, liable at any moment to burst out in acts of violence and inaugurate civil war. *There are fifty thousand arms-bearing men in Virginia that will prefer the arbitrament of civil conflict to the sneaking disgrace of a practiced falsehood.* Did the people of Virginia mean a *lie*, an '*inexpedient*' *lie*, or did they mean *anti-coercion* under all shapes and forms?"

We shall see whether the people of Virginia can thus be coerced into an absolute surrender of their own opinions and convictions to the dictation and menaces of the Secessionists. If civil war is to be commenced in Virginia, on this point of difference, we are inclined to think the coercion-Secessionists will not have it all their own way.

The truth is, the *Enquirer* and its colaborers in disunion are becoming alarmed at the conservative tendency of public sentiment in the Border States. They failed in their first grand movement, to plunge them into secession on the first impulse of the hour,—and they are likely to fail in all their subsequent attempts for the accomplishment of the same end. The Border States are thus far loyal to the Union. The majority of their people desire its preservation and will do everything in their power to secure it. They have a sharp battle to fight at the polls on this point,—for their opponents are unscrupulous and desperate;—but the chances are that they will stand their ground and conquer the disunion movement. It is this prospect which excites the *Enquirer's* indignation, and which prompts its threat of civil war if the majority of the people in the State should pronounce against disunion.

Every day's experience makes one point clearer and clearer—namely, that the Union men in the Border States can hold their ground, and keep them within the Union, if they receive the aid and encouragement of the Federal Government. This they need, and this they ought to have. The Republican Administration will be strangely blind to its permanent interest, as well as to the welfare of the country, if it fails to strengthen the hands of those who are fighting the battles of the Government on the soil of its foes. The material reinforcement of Fort Sumter is not a more imperative duty, than the political reinforcement of these soldiers of the Union, who are maintaining the honor of the Stars and Stripes on the soil of the Southern States.

The West and South.

We have just at this time two social and political pictures presented for our contemplation, each of which may be studied with profit by every reflecting mind. One is in the South, the other in the Far West. As we penetrate into the former, the prospect becomes more dark and threatening, until at length the eye becomes weary with the gloom and confusion. The other becomes brighter as the eye traces beyond the foreground, and glimpses are got of a happy and industrious people, strong in their love of the Union, and everywhere laying the foundations of future wealth and greatness. That of the South presents us, just at this time, with a number of delirious men, perfectly conscious, not of yielding to a confessed weakness in their political system, but of wilfully misusing power, and committing a great wrong, simply because they had resolved to do it. Pride and fear, the two most dangerous offsprings of Slavery, find these men struggling with a despotism they will not ameliorate, and the downfall of which they blindly attempt to hasten, though it bring poverty and distress upon the whole people. There is nothing which so distinctly marks the boundaries between Freedom and Slavery as the peace, prosperity and intelligence seen on one side, and the poverty and confusion on the other. The line is as distinctly drawn as between Virtue and Vice. Freedom is progressive, Slavery retrogressive.' The one represents those fearful inequalities of rank which take from the masses their rights, and give the wealth of the country to a few; which doom multitudes of our race, without fault of theirs, to hopeless, merciless suffering; sets their highest rights at defiance, denies their most sacred relations, lacerates their affections, and consigns them to a degradation on a level with the animal.

In the other picture a very different prospect is presented. There all men are really equal—socially and politically. There is no dangerous institution to incite men's fears and make them desperate, to deprive law of its force, and religion of its truths, and to disturb the peace of the whole country because a portion of it declares its repugnance to fettering men with chains, and selling women and little children. Here humanity takes a broader range; intelligence everywhere diffuses itself among the masses, and there is no relic of barbarism to obstruct the progress of civilization and the pursuits of the people. These are the two pictures which just now present their features to the world as embodied in our political system—West and South—and in striking contrast. It is not difficult, then, which to choose as presenting the safest base for future enterprises, whether they be of a social, religious, or commercial character. It has been too long the habit, especially with New-York merchants and capitalists, to look more indulgently towards the South than the West—in truth, to place a higher value on the commercial morality of the South than it was entitled to, and indulge it accordingly. Fascinated by external appearances, New-York was ever ready to grant the South facilities the West could not procure of it. Recent events have shown that this was an error of the most serious kind. Most of the recent heavy failures in New-York have been of houses whose business was chiefly in the South, and whose customers seemed to delight in the fancied release from their obligations secession gives them. New-York now feels, to her sorrow, that she has placed confidence in men who stood ready to abuse it on the first opportunity, and who affected integrity from time to time, for the purpose of gaining credit. Undoubtedly the prodigality of the South has had much to do with her inability to discharge her honest debts, since it is well known that even her continued good crops have not been equal to the increased extravagance of her people.

But the South is teaching New-York a lesson she will not soon forget, and which cannot fail in the end to give her commerce a healthy direction. New-York must change her Southern customers for Western; must place more confidence in free, and less in slave labor; and render such facilities as will tend to develop the resources of the West, and enable her people to cultivate a wider field of commercial relations with us. It is indeed gratifying just now to know that, with the North, West and Middle States combined, we still have a strong and powerful Union, capable of maintaining our national honor and preserving our high place in the family of nations. In the withdrawal of the Cotton States we lost nothing but a confessed weakness. If we have gained anything by that strange proceeding, it is strength. The next thing is, how to direct that strength so that it shall benefit all. It was the misfortune of the Cotton States to believe themselves necessary to the very existence of the Union, which they expected to see tumble to fragments on their withdrawal. This was the base of all the grave errors they have since committed. The Union was necessary to their safety; and they were necessary to the Union only as a whole, not as a power. But the Southern Seaboard States have had their day and its enjoyments. We must now look in a different direction, to the West and Northwest, for commercial integrity and political stability; to a people whose peaceful pursuits are not likely to be interrupted at any moment a handful of politicians may choose to arm their fears.

The rapid progress made by Iowa and Minnesota, in the far Northwest, presents us with a pleasing contrast to the state of things existing in the South. Where but a few years ago an unbroken range of forest stood, and the Indian sat in his camp, undisturbed by the white man, the locomotive is now heard; railroads cut their way into the valleys, still westward; the din of mills and factories is heard on every stream; bright villages spring up, as if by magic; churches rear their graceful spires, and a busy people are everywhere seen pursuing those peaceful vocations which give strength and vigor to a State. We read what their future will be in those pleasant homes, surrounded by green fields and pretty gardens, which dot hill and valley, and present so pleasant a picture for contemplation. The climate and soil of both these States are unexceptionable—their mineral resources inexhaustible. Both offer strong inducements to settlers, and a steady current of emigrants, of an intelligent kind, has been pouring into them for the last four years. The soil of Iowa is particularly rich, easy of cultivation, and produces wheat and other cereals in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The railroad enterprises projected and in course of construction in these "far off regions," are another feature worthy of mention, for the benefits they will bestow on New-York, in opening up new avenues to commerce. In Iowa a road of 75 miles is in process of construction from Cedar Falls to Otranto, on the State line of Minnesota. This road traverses the Cedar Valley, the most fertile in the State, and will form a connection with Dubuque and Sioux City on one side, and Cedar Valley and Minneapolis (extending to St. Paul, 103 miles,) on the other. When both these roads (the "Cedar Falls and Minnesota" and the "Cedar Valley and Minneapolis,") are completed, we shall have an unbroken chain of railroad from New-York *via* Chicago to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Other roads, cutting through the most fertile portions of the State, and opening up new avenues to commerce and civilization, are also in course of construction.

The picturesque regions of the Far West have already begun to attract the attention of travelers in search of health and pleasure. Our people of wealth and refinement have exhausted Europe, and require novelty and new scenes. Those who have heretofore resorted to our fashionable and expensive watering-places came away satisfied that they have had but a poor return for their money. But it is evident from the tide of travel that has set towards these picturesque regions of the far Northwest during the past two years, that a material change has taken place in the tastes of our people. Even our best artists, who a few years ago sought objects for their canvass in Europe, are now turning their attention to the rich fields open to them in the wilds of Iowa and Minnesota. The influence of such changes cannot fail to make these Railroad enterprises, if prudently conducted, a means of safe investment, as well as an instrument of developing a political power the North can always rely upon. So much for Iowa and Minnesota, and the claim they have on New-York merchants and capitalists.

The Sin of Capt. Pope.

Whatever agreeable reminiscences of the outgoing administration may be treasured by those departments of the public service who are busily paying their adieux to the Old Public Functionary, it is safe to say the military arm is not likely to tender him any very regretful embrace. Throughout these hapless four years the army has indeed fared badly. Controlled by an incompetent, corrupt and traitorous head; its service distributed by favoritism, and its supplies mulcted and plundered by peculators, whose gains, there is too much reason to believe, were shared by the head of the Department; the Army has been the sport of blunderers, and the speculation of knaves, to its serious demoralization, the damage of its honorable prestige, and the disgust of all its most valuable servants. To do justice to the shameful story no pen can so well answer as that of one of the officers who have helplessly witnessed this deliberate degradation of their profession; and, perhaps, when the proper time arrives, that of Capt. Pope, whose ability, after his popular lecture on military matters at Cincinnati, no one can doubt, would have the largest aptitude for the task.

But the proper time has not yet arrived for this military review, as Capt. Pope has reason already to know. The fact was illustrated by the lecture we have referred to. Permitting himself on that occasion to forget the soldier in the lecturer, the Captain indulged in well-merited censure of the President's course in view of the Southern revolution, speaking, in fact, of that venerable man, very much in the way that all men, who do not wear epaulettes and aquiline buttons, agree in speaking. Whether any aggravation of this error lay in the fact of his having subsequently joined the suite of the President elect, and in that guise traveled to Washington, we are not informed; but for those injudicious words Capt. Pope is to be tried by Court-martial at Newport, Ky., and, that he may not go strengthened to the trial by a previous vision of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, the tribunal will meet on Monday next. And to complete the summary and energetic character of these proceedings, two of the Captain's military companions in the late pilgrimage, are to hasten with him to Kentucky, in order to act as his Judges.

The verdict can be of but one description. Capt. Pope in assuming arms as a profession, laid down various privileges belonging to the civilian, among them that of discussing political questions with unlicensed freedom, and of publishing his opinions of the Administration which he is employed to serve. The President is also Commander-in-chief; armies and navies are machines, necessarily governed, as all despotisms are, by a single will, and where subordinates have none but purely mechanical parts to play. To assume the right to review, censure or set aside the commands of superior authority, would be to destroy the entire system; hence in the articles of war, no rule is more stringently enforced than that requiring such respectful language and carriage of inferior officers, as is consistent with the indispensable obedience. Capt. Pope has certainly erred gravely as a military man in yielding to what was doubtless an almost irresistible disposition to confirm as a soldier what is the popular view of the Presidential conduct in the present crisis; and unless he can accept the luxury of free speech on that occasion as indemnity for the penalty he has incurred, he may possiby come to look back to his *lapsus* with regret.

But, on the other hand, it is impossible to conceive of a spectacle more pitiable than that of the departing President thus urging a sort of posthumous vengeance against an offender, at a period when a self-depreciatory charity with all men would much more become and dignify his retreat. It seems as if Mr. Buchanan were resolute to leave no day without its censurable act; no hour of his career, not even those final moments which are usually purged of passionate and evil influences, without some draft upon the contempt and indignation of posterity. Had the fault of Capt. Pope been at all singular; had the one voice of condemnation been a unit among applauding millions, the selection of the single culprit would have been less distinctly indicative of the malignant humor which prompts the Old Functionary. But Capt. Pope was simply singular in being the only one out of condemning millions whom the vindictive wrath of the President could reach, and even pursue beyond the official term; and hence his sacrificial and expiatory character as he goes forth into the western wilderness, the scapegoat of an offending nation. While, therefore, the technical crime will in all likelihood be proved against the Captain, the sympathy and regard of the people will attend him, while the judgment will be unanimously rendered against his prosecutor; a result which will insure the utmost possible justice to all parties concerned. Let the trial therefore proceed.

City Railroads—A Call for Reduced Fares.

The necessity which renders every grant of a franchise a declaration of war between the public and the grantees, is of course deplorable; but must always, it seems, exist so long as capitalists love money, and the people crave accommodation. Where the chance of creating competition remains, the people are not powerless. But in their very nature, railroads in city streets are essentially monopolies, the only means of establishing a partial rivalry being the authorization of lines in parallel thoroughfares; a measure not always expedient, tending as it frequently does to augment the very evil from which we would fain escape. Hence the extreme caution with which concessions of the sort, unguarded by every conceivable guarantee of the public interest, should be made; or, if made, the absolute charity which every popular demand for protection against encroaching corporations should receive at the hands of the Legislature. It is not at all necessary that a Railroad Company should make twelve *per cent.* a year; but it is indispensable that the public should be permitted to travel with some trifling degree of comfort and convenience.

At the present moment there are bills before both the Senate and the House of Assembly, proposing a reduction of the rate of fare on the City Railroads to a uniform charge of three cents. There is no question that this reduction will meet with the unanimous approval of so many of our citizens as are not shareholders in any of the present or prospective companies. A change of this character, in the infancy of the actual system, would have been very differently received. As compared with the rates charged by the stages, five cents appeared at first to be a very considerable economy; and in view of the speed, the comfort and convenience of the cars, as measured by antecedent means of travel, the improvement was unspeakable. Experience has proved all these preëstimates wrong. The railroads have been managed with signal disregard of public needs and opinion. The cars have been constantly crowded to thrice their capacity—a circumstance utterly destructive to the comfort of the passenger, which has retarded the movement of the vehicle when in motion, and which, by the frequent stoppages to receive and discharge excessive numbers, has rendered the average rate of travel as slow as by the displaced omnibus.

Against these abuses, the fruit of a reckless avarice, the general outcry has not been quieted, and has never produced the most trifling effect. The cars have never been multiplied in numbers to meet the popular requirements. While the steady increase of population represents a regularly augmenting demand for facilities in passing from one end of the City to the other, the travel upon the several lines has received an extraordinary impulse in the opening of the Central Park, with its attractions for Winter sport and Summer promenading; so that for every single passenger in 1854 three may doubtless be counted in 1861. Yet in no instance has the number of coaches been increased even by a third. An evil, therefore, which was the subject of universal censure and reproach seven years ago, remains not only without redress, but has more than doubled its proportions.

The remedy can no longer be looked for from the companies; it must come from legislation. For such accommodations as the railroads afford, five cents is, in fact, an excessive and iniquitous price. The Committee who shall act upon the matter will do well to see not only that the rate is reduced, but that discrimination be made in favor of such travelers as the companies are unable to provide with seats. Through compulsion of this kind there is a possibility of reaching the corporations, and provoking them to a more liberal treatment of their creators and supporters—the people—who otherwise must raise their voices in vain. And in view of other railroad grants, and seeing the insensibility of the recipients of such favors to all considerations of public spirit and justice, it may be well for the Legislature to bear in mind how much easier it is to prevent abuses by the organic act than to correct them by subsequent enactments. A penalty has not half the preventive efficacy of an original and distinct prohibition.

A Pelicandidate Crushed.—'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and secession in Louisiana, should it have no other beneficial effect, has at least opened the eyes of all the citizens of that State to the fact that they have been enormously and egregiously humbugged—we should say gulled—by that sum of all humbugs, the Pelican. For it seems, by a verdict returned by the solemn official report of the Committee, appointed to report upon an appropriate flag for the State of Louisiana—and for which we are indebted to the Mobile *Advertiser*—that

> "On consultation, and especially with those descended from the ancient colonists of the country, the Committee found that what has been considered the symbol of Louisiana, commands neither their favor nor their affection. The pelican is in form unsightly, in habits filthy, in nature cowardly."

Nay, more—they learned from Audubon, to their amazement, that the story of the pelican's feeding its young with its own blood is, in expressive phrase, "gammon." Therefore they do not commend this water-fowl of the reeds as a fit subject for their flag, but rather as one of loathing and contumely.

But can the Committee take away the name of Pelicans, which has clung for a century to themselves and their ancestors? Will their State not be the Pelican State as before, and is not the foul bird still impressed on the wax of scores of thousands of State documents? Is it not best in such cases to wash the dirty linen at home, and say nothing about it? Gentlemen, there is hardly such a thing in existence as a symbol established by an old legend, which is worth sixpence, when you come to gravely investigate it by the light of science. The whole menagerie of heraldry would not make a sixpenny side show if seen through such spectacles. Already has the crescent of South Carolina been interpreted as signifying the lunacy of that State, and can you expect to fare better? Let well alone, and leave your Pelican to be peli canceled by a future generation of those skeptical Buckelites, whose mission it will be to scatter all the sacred darkness of antiquity.

England, Spain and Mexico.—We receive from Madrid an announcement of semi-official authority to the effect that any immediate purpose of prosecuting hostilities against Mexico has been abandoned by the Spanish Government; no fact in the present relations of the two countries affording at this moment a justifiable cause of war. Coupled with the forbearing temper already exhibited by the British Ministry toward our neighbor, this declaration is abounding in good omens for the new Administration. For the regeneration of Mexico nothing is needed but tranquillity sufficient for the development of the new and beneficial policy the Liberals have inaugurated; a tranquillity which, in the absence of the banished clergy, is no longer seriously threatened by internal foes, and which, therefore, none but one of the two European Powers referred to, has been thought likely to impair. This danger is now withdrawn, and if the march of events be now undisturbed, there is no reason to fear that Mexico will fail within ten years to pay off every foreign debt, and proceed steadily in weath and prosperity. Such prophesies of such a people may seem rash, but they are no longer irrational.

King Hay.

In speaking of a disreputable gentleman, Horace—not Greeley—declared that he had hay on his horns, and requested all Romans to beware of him. Three of our Southern cotemporaries, according to this warning, must be indeed in a bad way, for though they do not bear the article in question on their foreheads, it sticks sadly in their throats, provoking odious splutterings and vile chokings. In short, much indignation has been elicited by the Northern boast that King Hay is stronger than King Cotton, and much ingenuity has been exerted to dethrone the rival Yankee monarch. And it is settled at last by the discovery that whereas hay is incontinently turned into butcher's meat, sold for only a shilling a pound, and then eaten, cotton is spun into all manner of expensive fabrics, some selling, in the form of lace, for their weight in twenty-four-carat gold, employing meanwhile no end of human labor.

All very fine. But with all due deference to the calculation, we would respectfully inquire if the hay really goes no further than to practically realize a shilling a pound? How much per pound, if we come to facts, is the butcher's meat worth when changed to living men and women—yea, into the very workers themselves? At how much per pound, oh, Mobile *Advertiser* or New-Orleans *Delta*, would you value men who earn from five hundred to five thousand dollars yearly? How much, too, by the way, is a refined, intelligent and beautiful young lady to be estimated at—by the pound—when even the quadroon damsel who waits on her is worth two thousand gold dollars? What are you yourself worth, anyhow? We go no further, for we well know that hay in such a form must be valued at many times its weight in cotton, though spun into the finest lace that ever decked a duchess.

And if King Hay won't do, how with King Iron? Pennsylvania alone manufactures over a hundred million dollars worth of the latter article, and taking pound for pound, iron with cotton, averaging it all the way from railroad bars to watch springs, we are very much mistaken if the metal does not bring as much per pound as the textile material. But, gentlemen, beyond iron we have a score of materials equally convertible to capital, and it is against this noble army that cotton must fight single handed!

Greater is the container than the contained—and the Man who eats the meat and wears the cotton is worth more—even by avoirdupois—than anything which it has entered the soul of secession to conceive.

A Disappointment.—The *Tribune* perverts a paragraph in a communication published in our columns, for the purpose of saying that "in the view of the Times, while Mr. Lincoln is nominally the President, in fact he is nobody and of no account." The Times has never said anything which even the *Tribune's* malevolent ingenuity could torture into such a sentiment. We are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Lincoln is "somebody" and of considerable "account;" and we are inclined to think that the editor of the *Tribune* has discovered that fact also. That aspiring journal seems to have been laboring under the impression for some weeks past that Mr. Greeley was President and Mr. Lincoln only a sham.

Since the latter so seriously disappointed the disinterested philosophers who control its columns by stupidly neglecting the "best opportunity *to die* which he will have in a hundred years," its sentiments seem to have undergone a change. It seems to have become convinced that the Dictatorship is not just yet within its reach,—that Mr. Lincoln is not quite as docile and obedient to its behests as it had expected, and that he has evidently made up his mind to do his own thinking and to act upon his own convictions of justice and good policy. The discovery has not made our neighbor's temper any worse, (it was proof against that,) but it has "softened" its tone almost as much as Mr. Greeley attempted to "soften" the Republican platform at Chicago.

The truth is, Mr. Lincoln proves to be a good deal more of a man than those who hoped to use him for their own purposes supposed him to be. He has a clear and accurate perception of his own position, and that of the country. He has the faculty, moreover, of examining the *whole* of a subject, before he decides upon its merits, or takes action upon it. The most resolute and determined efforts have failed to "precipitate" him into a radical and revolutionary policy. The *Tribune* may rest in the conviction that he is likely to be the President,—that he will act on his own convictions,—taking the advice of those who are best qualified to give it, and whose motives are the freest from suspicion.

Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" is a capital Opera to produce at the end of a season when the artists have nothing to study, and can give to the music a certain amount of attention, but at any other time it is not the safest card that can be played. Just at present the singers at the Academy have their hands full, and a single rehearsal, we suspect, is all that has been vouchsafed to Mozart's masterpiece. Hence the performance was not so satisfactory as it will be to-night, when the work is to be repeated at the Brooklyn establishment. The caste, as it includes all the artists of the company, is of course excellent. We shall reserve what we have to say until after to-night's performance.

There will be a grand matinée at the Fourteenth-street house to-day, when Miss Kellogg will make her second appearance, playing *Gilda* in "Rigoletto." The last act of Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will also be given. If the weather is fine one of the most brilliant assemblages of the season will undoubtedly be attracted by this fine programme.

Naval Intelligence.

Yesterday funds were received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to pay off the hands for the month of January. To-day about $40,000 will be distributed among the laborers, and on Monday or Tuesday the officers of the station will get about $25,000. The marines of the receiving-ship also got some money yesterday.

The surveying-vessel *Joseph Hallsler* arrived at the Navy-yard last evening from a cruise.

A Schooner Lost.—The schooner *Young Sultan*, of Portland, from Norfolk, bound for New-York, and loaded with corn, consigned to H. C. Barah, went ashore on Thursday night, about half a mile east of West Inlet, L. I. She is insured for $2,000 in Portland. Geo. M. Latham is Master.

FROM PARIS.

What the French Think of Affairs in the United States—End of the Bonaparte-Patterson Case—A Discreditable Incident—Parliamentary Freedom—The Temporal Power of the Pope, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

The unfortunate condition of things in the United States continues to attract a large share of attention, and one hears it discussed in the public reading and dining rooms, by men of all nations and all tongues. At this distance, and with other political habits, the acts of secession solemnly voted in the Southern Conventions are regarded as final, and the Confederacy is therefore considered as broken up. In view of the trouble which has been experienced by Russia in the perfecting of a system for the emancipation of her serfs, all persons at all acquainted with the details of that question are willing to accord to the Americans their utmost sympathy in their present troubles.

A singular and most discreditable incident has occurred in the course of the Bonaparte-Patterson trial, in which an American citizen, bearing an honorable name, played the disgraceful *rôle*. A man by the name of GOULD, as mentioned last week, describing himself as former Secretary to the American Legation at London, and as a son of the deceased Judge GOULD, volunteered to write the Prince NAPOLEON a letter, espousing his side of the question, and against the American family. This much of the incident must have gone out to you by the last mail. In the interval between the two Fridays on which the case was up for hearing, it was ascertained by M. BERRYER that Mr. GOULD wrote his letter from the prison Mazas, in this city, where he was confined for forgery, that he had already been condemned by the *Police Correctionnelle*, in 1859, to one month's imprisonment, and that his letter to Prince NAPOLEON was, perhaps, a cover to a demand for the Prince's intercession in his favor before the tribunals. You may judge the effect of this discovery on the adverse party, for it will be recollected that the letter was introduced as an important piece of evidence in their favor. The Prince NAPOLEON and his lawyer, M. ALLON, wished Mr. GOULD and his letter at the bottom of the sea. Of course his evidence was no longer in question, and M. BERRYER, although fairly entitled to make a point of it against his adversary, had the magnanimity and the good taste to avoid adding so scandalous an incident to the trial, and remained silent on the subject. He had printed, however, a letter explaining the matter, which was handed to the court and produced the necessary effect without being brought forward in the printed proceedings.

This case was closed on Friday last, by the plea of the State's Attorney, and the judgment of the Court will be given on Friday next. The speech of the State's Attorney was a very clear and compact argument, and covered every point in the case. Of the dozen points of law, for example, he gave all but the twelfth one in favor of the American family, but this twelfth one overshadowed all the rest, and decided the case against the PATTERSONS. The question of the regularity of the marriage, the good faith of Miss PATTERSON and her family, the recognition of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, as a relative by the whole BONAPARTE family, the right of the descendants of Miss PATTERSON to the name of BONAPARTE, and all the other material points up to the last one, were decided in favor of the PATTERSON family by the Government Advocate. But this last one, he concluded, must decide the case in favor of the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE; and this resulted from the *thing judged*. In his opinion, the two family councils which sat upon the case in 1855 and 1859 were sovereign and final, and the present tribunal could not return upon their decision. Their decision was in accordance with that of the Attorney announced above—that is to say, that the marriage was contracted legitimately and in good faith; that the issue thereof was entitled to the name of BONAPARTE, because he was baptized and always known in all civil acts of his country by that name; but that the tribunals of France had a right to and did subsequently annul the marriage, and that, therefore, the American family have no rights to the succession of the late Prince JEROME, as lawful heirs thereto. This, we may safely predict, will also be the decision of the Court on Friday next, so that matters will stand as before—the Baltimore children will still bear the name of BONAPARTE, in France or elsewhere, and they will not be reproached with illegitimacy; but they will not, at the same time, be admitted to the succession of the Prince JEROME, nor to the rank of Princes of the Imperial family. This strikes one, however, as a strange compounding of the law, and sounds much more like a decision manufactured for a contingency than a regular operation of justice.

One other incident in connection with this Bonaparte-Patterson trial has excited some remark. Mme. PATTERSON, in coming to France, did not bring with her all the papers which sustained her case, for fear they might be stolen. Some she left behind; while those she brought she had sewed into garments which never quitted her person. This indirect imputation upon the honor of her opponents and the French police, excited a sentiment of indignation which has found expression in various ways. Even her lawyer, M. BERRYER, spoke of the apprehensions of his client as illusory and ill-founded, while the defence made use of the fact to throw doubt upon the authenticity of the certified duplicates presented to the court.

A good deal of the old spirit of Parliamentary freedom has been awakened in the Chambers by the new law regulating the debates and the procedure in these two bodies. In the House the members have split up into quite a number of cliques, so that, if we do not have exactly the Right, the Left, and the Centre, of the monarchical days, we will have at least an equivalent, in the form of a healthy and efficient opposition. The members who are known as blind supporters of the Government are reduced to about forty, in a house of two hundred and fifty, and have been already dubbed "Mamelukes," in allusion to the blind devotion of the Mamelukes of the first Empire.

In the Senate there is more devotion to the Crown, and many Senators have shown a disposition to reactionary measures quite inconsistent with the declared sentiments of the Emperor and his Cabinet. A certain clique, in which we regret to see Marshal CANROBERT, condemn. and would willingly see withdrawn or crippled, the late liberal measures of the Government. Another, the clerical clique, to which are joined many of the old aristocracy members, openly oppose in the Senate His Majesty's Italian policy; they favor the secular power of the Pope, and would gladly see FRANCIS II. reinstated at Naples. One Senator went so far in his Catholic bigotry as to call VICTOR EMANUEL a brigand and usurper. The Prince NAPOLEON, on the other hand, advocates in the committee-rooms the unity of Italy comprising Venetia and Rome. He is in favor of withdrawing the French troops, of sacrificing the temporal power of the Pope, and of giving Rome to VICTOR EMANUEL. Thus we look for conflicting votes between the two Chambers.

Apropos of Rome and the temporal power of the Pope, we are looking to-day or to-morrow for a new pamphlet from M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE, author of *The Pope and the Congress*, entitled *Napoleon III. and Rome*, a pamphlet which is to lay down NAPOLEON'S policy on the Papal question, as it presents itself to-day. This pamphlet will recommend that the Vicariate of Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter be given to VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, with his seat and that of the Italian Parliament and Government at Rome, the Pope, to preserve a nominal independence, with a liberal tribute from all the Catholic States.

The vote in the Prussian Chambers on the amendment of M. DE VINCKE, declaring that Venetia is not essential to the security of Germany, will singularly favor the acceptance of the doctrine which the new government pamphlet is to lay down.

The joy of the liberal journals of Paris on the vote on the de Vincke amendment, knows no bounds, and the new would-be FREDERICK the Great, who has arisen in the North, is given to understand that unless he follows the policy pointed out by this vote in his Parliament, he may come in contact with another Frederick this side the Rhine. In other words, WILLIAM I. is counseled to moderate his ambition to the measure of his means.

The Carnival and the Fat Ox procession close to-day. The festivities have been neither more nor less brilliant than in former years, but the weather is charming at last, and if one wished to realize the extent of the mighty mass of people the capital contains, he need only attempt to get through the streets to-day. MALAKOFF.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Mr. Crowningshield and M. Waters, of Boston; J. M. Bates, of Philadelphia, and V. H. Brown, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

J. W. Kingsman, of New-Hampshire; S. Soule, of New-Orleans; G. Wendell and lady, of Portsmouth, N. H., and T. A. Cromwell, of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. Crittenden, of San Francisco; Col. Abell, of Albany; Col. W. H. Carpenter and W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; G. W. Tennet, of the United States Navy; J. N. Dodd, of Indiana, and Asa Fowler, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

Dr. G. Perine and H. S. Bishop, of the U. S. Army; Dr. J. L. Vattier, of Cincinnati; and D. F. Vail, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Newell Thompson, Otis Kimball, J. L. Swift, J. O. Munson, J. F. Hovey, J. Hunter, and J. C. Wyman, of Boston, and Dr. J. C. Brown, of Philadelphia; are at the New Irivng House.

Mr. T. DePass and J. J. McKaune, of South Carolina; T. Raymond, of Cleveland; S. T. Arnot, of Elmira; and A. Rawley, of Missouri, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. C. Alexander, of New-Jersey, is at the Union-place Hotel.

Great Auction Sale of Furniture in Philadelphia—On MONDAY, the 11th inst.—The entire furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, (one of the largest hotels in the United States,) comprising the contents of about 300 rooms, and including every description of elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, six billiard tables, &c., &c., the cost of the whole having been $130,000. See advertisement of Messrs. THOMAS & SONS, the Auctioneers.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

I. U. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order rom measure.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75.

Mealio's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS
NOW READY,
AT
NO 416 BROADWAY, corner Canal-st.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLE OF HATS
FOR
YOUNG MEN.
NO. 381 CANAL-STREET.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL.
Under Patents of Howe & Co. Agents wanted.
No. 469 BROADWAY. PARKER SEWING M. CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 153, March 1, 1861.
3, 34, 14, 28, 66, 70, 4, 11, 6, 33, 52, 19, 43.
Class No. 154, March 1, 1861.
68, 53, 7, 56, 22, 48, 64, 41, 33, 26, 47, 38.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 1, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

30	22
SECOND HAND	SECOND HAND
SAFES,	SCALES,
taken in part payfor Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.	taken in part payfor Howe's Ball Bearing Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway.

CHOICE, CURIOUS, AND VALUABLE
BOOKS.

The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of BOOKS, both NEW AND OLD. Among them are fine works of the LATIN AND GREEK FATHERS, CLASSICS, THEOLOGY, FINE ARTS, POETRY, DRAMA, FRENCH AND ITALIAN CLASSICS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITY, BIOGRAPHY, HERALDRY, HISTORY, LANGUAGES, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, NATURAL HISTORY, BOOKS OF ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE GALLERIES, &c.

Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis, on application to
T. W. REEVE,
IMPORTER OF BOOKS,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs, between Nassau-street and Broadway, New-York.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE!
WHO WANTS THEM AND WHO WILL GET THEM!
THE NUMBER OF OFFICES TO BE VACATED!!
THE SALARIES AND PERQUISITES ATTACHED TO THEM!!!
NAMES OF EXPECTANTS!
Will be given in to-morrow's NEW-YORK COURIER
Further revelations in the "Dollar Jewelry" Swindle &c
For sale by all the News Agents.

NEW EDITION NOW READY.
THE HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY, FOR the Service of the United States (Army and Militia.)
By Capt. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Fourth Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army.
Second edition revised and enlarged.
One vol., 18mo., flexible cloth, 75c.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No 192 Broadway.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.
If you are troubled with external or internal Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain cure. Reference given to the most respectable persons in this City, who were cured by it.
Agency, No. 158 Bowery.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
Warranted perfect.
Strangers and Citizens, call and see it.
Dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, up stairs.
Circulars sent to all who require them.

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 435, 437 AND 439 FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pupils received and classified for the remainder of the academic year until March 7.
H. M. PIERCE,
President of the Institute.

SEE THE "GREAT PREMIUM" BELOW.

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT,

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT,

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY,

First, you want that "*best*," that *largest*, most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the FARM, the GARDEN, and the HOUSEHOLD.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints, and suggestions about all kinds of out-door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new *practical* information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about. Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and many of those hints must *each* be worth a dollar to you. As an example, a subscriber writes:

> "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a 10-acre field of wheat (or in all 50 bushels,) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*." ....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a 15-acre field, and with no extra cost for culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another* (a villager,) says he got $43½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him from time to time *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it.

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FREE SEEDS—Every subscriber desiring them, can have (*free* of charge) four or five parcels of CHOICE SEEDS, which the publisher is now distributing among his subscribers.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from garret to cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for a year. You will find your home made better, and money saved.

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You are invited to try one volume, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park-row, New-York.

* * * * * * * * *

GREAT PREMIUM.

GREAT PAY
FOR LITTLE TROUBLE.
A FREE COPY OF
The *Largest* and *Best* Dictionary in the world, viz;
WORCESTER'S NEW
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

The Large, Unabridged, Illustrated Edition, contains 1,854 great pages of 3 columns each, and 1,500 Engravings. The book is about one foot square, and nearly one-third of a foot thick, and weighs nearly *ten pounds!* It gives the correct spelling and pronunciation, with full definitions, of every word in the English Language. It is the largest and best Dictionary now published, and is a source of vast information on every conceivable topic. *It should be in every family.*

The lowest Price of this new work is $7 50, but by a special arrangement, a new, beautifully bound, perfect copy will be presented free to each person who will, *during the month of March*, furnish a club of only TEN NEW Subscribers to the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

[See description of the paper above. Those not acquainted with the *Agriculturist* can get a copy by sending to the office, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.]

OTHER
EXTRAORDINARY PREMIUMS
FOR MARCH, 1861.

In order to secure the full complement of 100,000 Subscribers, the Publisher of the *Agriculturist* has determined to offer, besides the Grand Premium named above, the following excellent books, valuable to every family. N. B.—All of the following books will be *delivered* (*prepaid through* by mail or express) *free* of cost to the recipient.

FOR ONE
NEW SUBSCRIBER AT $1 EACH.

The sender will receive a copy of a capital work on ONION CULTURE, (2d Edition,) which contains essays by 17 experienced onion-growers, residing in different parts of the country—each one of whom gives full, plain, practical directions, from procuring seed to storing and marketing the crop, and raising seed again; *or*, a copy of that interesting work entitled,
"OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES."

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Buist's Family Kitchen Garden, price 75 cents,
or Youatt & Martin on the Hog, price 75 cents.
or Youatt & Martin on the Sheep, price 75 cents.

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Herbert Spencer's important new work on the physical, moral, and intellectual care and training of Children. Every Parent and Teacher should have it.

Or, any one of the following Books.	Price.
Youman's Household Science—very excellent......	$1 25
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Dadd's Horse Doctor; or, Dadd's Cattle Doctor.....	1 00
Thomas' Farm Implements—a standard work.......	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden—very good and practical.....	1 25
Breck's Book of Flowers—very good...............	1 00

FOR FIVE
NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT $1 EACH.

Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, (new Edition,) the *best* standard work, which gives directions for culture, with accurate descriptions of the various fruits, and a multitude of engravings of fruits, (780 pages,) Price $1 75. Address

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher of *American Agriculturist*,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

NO COMPROMISE WITH HUMBUG ARTICLES—But DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has proved a benefactor to the human race. Thousands have been cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Stiff Necks, Croup, Sprains, Pains in Back, &c., by this magnetic article. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES *Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of*
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box

R. R. R.
MEASLES, MUMPS, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, GROUP, SMALL-POX, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, and other malignant disorders, are at present prevailing to an alarming extent among children. In Dr. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and READY RELIEF we have a certain preventive against sudden attacks of these maladies, and a positive cure for those who are afflicted.

RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.
RADWAY & CO.,
No. 23 John-st., New-York.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS,—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SENT
BY EXPRESS
Everywhere,
WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS!
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
$18 per doz. or Six for Nine Dollars
Made of the best New-York Mills Muslin with Fine Linen Bosoms,
Ready-Made or to Measure,
And warranted as good a Shirt as sold in Retail Stores
At $2.50 each.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS!

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here's the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of New-York Mills muslin, at 14½c. ℔ yd.	$4 35
7 yards of fine Linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting............	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c..........	1 50
Profit............	2 65
Total............	$18 00

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH, MADE TO MEASURE.

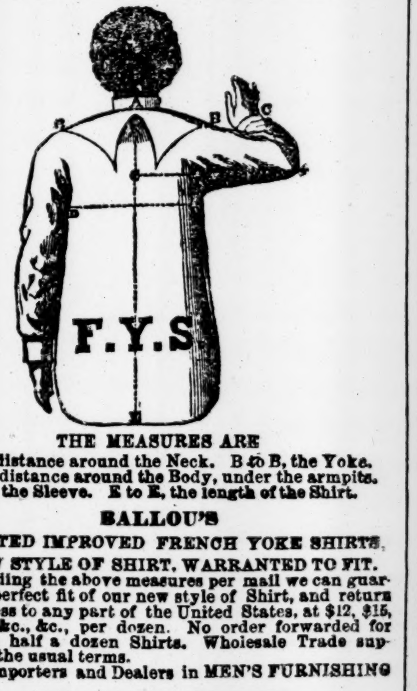
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

The Express charges on one dozen shirts from New-York to New-Orleans is only $1.

WARD, from London,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts., NEW-YORK.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

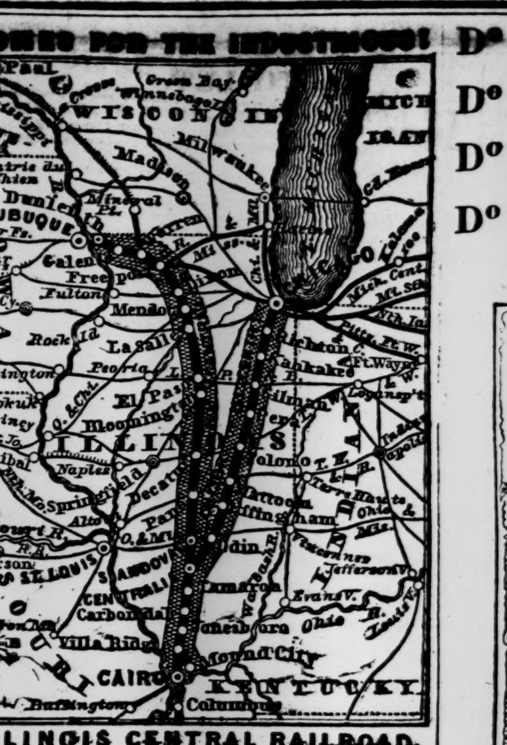
COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and C. H. Ring. In Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, on and after March 1, for either of the States of SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and TEXAS, are notified that Invoices must accompany the merchandise.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF
MAJOR ANDERSON,
Taken at Fort Sumter, Feb. 8, 1861. Price 25 cents.
A remittance in postage stamps will bring the portrait by return mail. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
Importer and Manufacturer of Photographic Materials.
Every American patriot will prize this picture.



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES,

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently, every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only $10,106,398 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,959,746 80 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which, 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE

at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

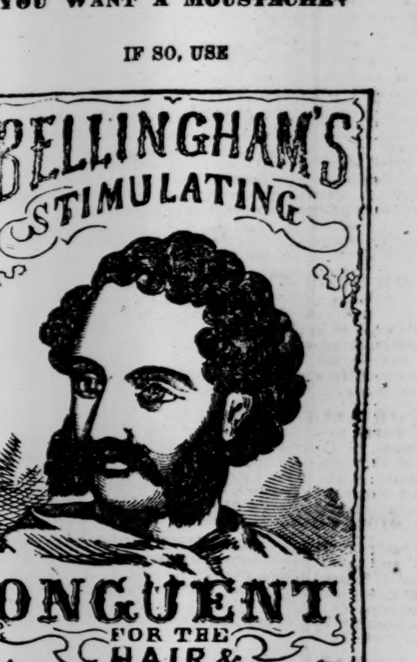
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

IF SO, USE



Warranted to bring out a thick set of
WHISKERS OR A MOUSTACHE,
in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

This is the only article based upon physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a BALD HEAD or BARE FACE.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOX.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, ETC.,
No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YOKK.

BOX MAKERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
BUILDERS,
AND LUMBER BUYERS GENERALLY.

We have a large stock of lumber, which we are anxious to dispose of to make room for our new stock on the opening of canal navigation. We manufacture our own lumber, and claim that we can and do undersell all competitors. Examine our stock and test our claims.
SMITH & WILSON,
1st-av. and 32d-st., and 1st-av. and 39th-st.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS.
Entirely new patterns, just received, $1, $2 and $3 each.
Warranted to wear well.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES,
WARRANTED TO KEEP CORRECT TIME.
Just received and for sale very low by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD VEST CHAINS,
Just received and for sale very low, by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD HUNTING CASE
ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
For Gentlemen, just received.
For sale very low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
In very elegant cases, warranted to keep correct time just received and for sale, very low, by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison. Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHE?"

In 1852 I first asked this question. It was answered by numerous people; and I ask if any of them ever knew my Onguent to fail in doing all I claimed for it; namely: that it would compel the Beard or Moustache to grow upon the smoothest face within six weeks from the first application. Like all successful inventors, I have had to contend with a host of imitators, some of whom even go so far as to copy my advertisements. However, truth is mighty, and will prevail; and you, my beardless friends, will find that my Onguent is the only thing that will really force the Beard to grow, and will neither stain or injure the skin. I send it to any part of the country, free of postage, for $1. R. G. GRAHAM,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON
NERVOUS DEBILITY AND OTHER AFFECTIONS of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—*From the N. Y. Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Phila.

Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS—A Box of Soap and two Books or a Newspaper for $5. I am introducing a new article of Soap for family use; $2 worth of Books, or a Newspaper, given with each box. Every family should use it.

Send for a circular containing description of the Soap and a catalogue of over 300 popular books, from which to take your choice.

Among the inducements are "Irving's Life of Washington" new edition in one large volume; "Webster's Dictionary," (unabridged, 1,500 illustrations;) Quarto Bible, with 10 fine steel engravings. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine, worth $45.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 3,764 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with six to ten lots, beautifully situated between Fulton and Atlantic avs., containing parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second, four rooms and large open attic on the third; wash-room in basement, with store rooms, flagged and cemented, and large cellar; hot-air furnace in cellar and grates in all the fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden, under cultivation for several years, is stocked with the choicest fruits and shrubbery; extensive arbors, supporting vines and espaliers, which produce grapes and other fruits in profusion. Inquire of D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres of prime table land near New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with modern-built dwelling, barns, granary, and other out-buildings, handsome garden, and orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. Also, fish-pond and grapery; with all farming utensils. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Three new first-class three-story brown-stone front houses, in Congress, between Henry and Clinton sts., Nos 13, 15 and 17; replete with all the modern improvements; high-stoop basement; fine under-cellar, paved and cemented; heaters, baths, gas-fixtures and everything complete; price $7,500; rent $750. Inquire of W. B. MIDDLETON, No. 255 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 100 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY and attic house in complete order, No. 306 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. House 25x36; lot 100 feet deep. A large portion may remain on mortgage if required. Can be seen at any time. For terms apply to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. High stoop, fine under-cellar, all the modern conveniences, suitable for a genteel residence. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 178 Fort Greene-place, with all the modern improvements; also, a brown-stone house on Portland-av., near Fulton-av. and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three-story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses, on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 220 EAST 30TH-ST., 19 by 45, 3-story, brown stone; price, $7 400; terms easy. Also, No. 121 West 47th-st., 20 by 47 3-story, all modern improvements. Inquire of AYRES & TAYLOR, No. 160 West 40th-st., at foundry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO OR THREE very fine brick houses on Greene-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a beautiful location, and for sale very cheap, by MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NINTH WARD—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house and lot No. 114 4th st., between West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to WASHINGTON POST, St Mark's Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all conveniences; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY property, or unincumbered City lots. Seven brown-stone houses in 20th-st. Inquire of H. DAY, No, 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW, IN BROOKLYN, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story high basement brick house, with under cellar. Ferry Hotel, No. 87 Jackson-st., corner South.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-LONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, fine garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st. will be let at a low rate, furnished, to a private family only, for 6 months from the 1st of May. Apply to WM. S. LIVINGSTON. No. 3 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, residing on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within less than a day's journey from the City, proposes to receive into his family a few pupils of either sex, under the age of 14, provide competent teachers, and afford them all the care and comforts of a pleasant home, with the most thorough physical, mental and moral culture. As the number received will be very limited, parents and guardians who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity must make early application. For this purpose, and also for the sake of giving all necessary information on the subject the advertiser will be at No. 118 Lafarge House, on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2d of March, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., where every satisfactory reference, as to position, character and capability, will be afforded. Inquire for TEACHER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. FROST, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn. WM DENISON, Superintendent.
REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 29 West 23d-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb, 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. **$40 PAYS BOARD AND** Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150, Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, PERFECT pianist and player, wishes to give private lessons, for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Best of references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, wishes to give private lessons in reading, writing and conversation, for $10 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st, JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, rent $1,100
Nos. 188 and 192 East 15th-st., high stoop............ 700
No. 161 East 18th-st., large and commodious....... 1,000
No. 137 East 19th-st., fine location.................. 800
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st..................... 550
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st............................... 1,000
No. 14 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant Square........ 1,000

Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Centre and Duane sts.; also, a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

MOFFAT BUILDING, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—To let, from 1st of May next Rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-st. These spacious and elegant rooms are 25 feet on Broadway, by 80 feet on Worth-st. They form a splendid suite and are admirably adapted for Insurance or Banking purposes or for any light mercantile business to which handsome show-room and plenty of light is an object. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH-ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas, No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY, willing to pay for the best rooms, unfurnished, in a good modern house above 25th-st., without board, can make a permanent arrangement with the advertiser, whose family is very small, (no children.) Address, appointing an interview, A. B., care of Mr. Tadman, chemist, corner of 21st-st. and 4th av.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARBLE front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st, corner Bowery.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, with garden and fine yards each. Facilities good for getting down town. Rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—CONSISTING of parlor, room on second floor and three rooms on third floor; house genteel and modern built; hot and cold water; baths and gas fixtures. A small family, without children, may hear of desirable apartments by addressing K. S., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 214 West 14th-st., lately occupied by Mr. Gaffray, will be rented low, and put in complete order, to a good tenant. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, NO. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or to ALLAN MELVILLE, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, No. 121 West 25th-st., with or without furniture, or furniture for sale, the owner retaining two rooms, with board. Full rent, $650. Address C. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad-st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. BELATOUR, 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—OR WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN the brown-stone house No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th st. The attention of physicians is particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 310 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square; modern improvements, and convenient by stage to all parts of the City; rent $600. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 58 East 31st-st.

TO LET—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN WEST TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN the 6th and 7th avs, a medium size dwelling, with range, water and gas, including fixtures; house will be newly painted and papered throughout; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—RUBBING-bed, polishing-bed, and saw-mill, also large and small rooms with steam power, to lease separately or together. Situation Broadway, near 35th-st. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY and attic brick house, No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th st., containing gas, water, bath, &c. Apply to GEORGE J. COOK, No. 16 College place, or No. 92 West 10th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS, with power, in rear building No. 120 William st. Also, large brown-stone front store No. 83 Murray-st.; a whole or part will be let; possession immediately. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 45x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 25th-st. Possession 1st of May.

A LARGER NUMBER OF HOUSES, stores and lofts to let than at any other place in this City. The best place in this City to rent or have rented store or house property is at N C BISHOP'S, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

TO LET—A PRIVATE DWELLING, NO 43 MORTON-ST., 3 story brick, 10 rooms, court-yard, with gas, bath and range. Rent $550. Can be seen from 10 to 2. For particulars, apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at Office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on second floor, two on the third and back basement. Rent $250. Can be seen from 10 to 4.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—In Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Inquire of WM. POUNTNEY, in the building.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRST-CLASS furnished house, No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 111 Essex-st. Rent $300. Apply to W. A. KEEN, Ferry Hotel, foot of Jackson-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 11 Harrison-st. Gas will be put in, &c. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE boarding-house, furnished, located between 12th and 17th sts., near 4th av., by a gentleman and his wife who are acquainted with the business; or the parties would be pleased to join in one already established. Address Z. Z., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE AT CLIFTON, S. I., A large, well-furnished, modern house, with grounds, not more than 15 minutes' walk from the landing. Address, with full particulars, TENANT, No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with no children, the upper or lower part of a house on the east side of the City. Address J. S. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!

Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.
SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

BAHAMAS, NASSAU, NEW-PROVIDENCE.—The Commissioners for erecting a hotel in the above Island are ready to receive tenders from persons who desire to lease the same on its completion, which is contracted for by the 1st of May, 1861. It will accommodate 100 to 150 persons. Applications may be forwarded per mail steamer KARNAK, addressed to the Commissioners of the Hotel, Nassau, New-Providence, and any information required will be sent by return of mail.
NASSAU, Feb. 16, 1861.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ST. JOHN'S AND VANDERVEER PARKS, fronting the railroad at Woodhaven, near the Railroad Station—20 reserved building sections, Nos. 1 to 8 and 11 to 22, fronting said Parks, for sale, at the rate of $100 per lot, of 2,500 square feet each, as per map, by JOHN R PITKIN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st. The former opposite the 8 mile-post, and the latter the residence of Mr. Phineas Walker.

These are choice building sections, offering great inducements to select parties for immediate improvement. Railroad access to and from New-York and Brooklyn frequent and to be as often as half hourly. Terms liberal. Title good. See map No. 5. Also, for sale, cheap, 1,000 lots at East New-York and Woodhaven, country seat at Rahway, &c., &c. Apply to JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York, with the American Union Boot and Shoe Co. (first loft.)

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME VILLA IN HOUGTONVILLE, N. J., two miles south of Rahway, and three minutes' walk from the Hougtonville dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York. The house is new, well arranged, and handsomely built, surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees including 200 Isabella grapevines from Italy that will produce $1,500 a year, and 80 quince trees. The villa is situated in the most delightful part of the State, on high and healthy land. A beautiful path stone 80 feet by 5, a new stable, carriage house and out-buildings and about three acres of land, all in garden style. The villa will be sold low for cash. Price $5,000. Apply to A. VATTELLINA, on the premises. Letters for Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL VILLA residence owned by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Jamaica-av. and Franklin-place, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The place has a fine lawn in front, replete with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and an excellent vegetable garden in addition. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, which runs back and forth to the City six or eight times daily; also, within twelve minutes' walk of the steamboat which runs two or three times a day, embracing in its route the most beautiful scenery within the same distance of this City. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.
N. LAWRENCE VAN ZANDT.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bathroom furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn, gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE, For sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near the Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 8 or 9 miles from the City, the large old Mansion of the Rutherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms, if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $800 per annum, or price for mansion and 15 acres, $20,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about 1 mile from the Mamaroneck station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six (26) acres of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house, filled, and all necessary out-buildings; location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser, this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the dépôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One hour from 27th-st., a large dwelling-house and barn, plot of ground, 122 feet front by 200 in depth. Fruit and shade trees, graperies, &c., in abundance; one of the most desirable locations in the town, and in the vicinity of churches and schools; a few minutes' walk from the dépôt. Apply to B. J. PENTZ, No. 151 Bowery, or to A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, or Stamford.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE, SITUATED on Fairmount av., South Bergen, 15 minutes' ride from the ferry; fare 5 cents. The house contains 13 rooms, is two story, basement and attic, well-finished in every particular; quarter of an acre of ground, with a great variety of fruit trees. It commands a splendid view, unsurpassed in the country. Price very low. Inquire of L. D LANDRINE, No. 221 Montgomery-st., near Vanvorst-square.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck dépôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stock, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTTAGE, containing 14 rooms, with coach-house, excellent garden, &c., in all about five acres. The house is surrounded with the best of fruit; location one of the healthiest in the town of Westchester; more ground can be had if required. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner of Reade and Centre sts., or of JOHN MORRISON, Williamsbridge dépôt.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on the Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, outbuildings ample, beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price $22,000. A section of ten acres, with all the improvements, for $13,000—with additional land, if wanted, at $300 per acre. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN IRVINGTON, N. J., ABOUT 12 miles from New-York, and 3 from Newark, (with which it is connected by plank road and hourly stages,) a very neat cottage in excellent order, with suitable outbuildings, fruit, &c., and from one-half to 5 acres of land, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 84 Reade-st., or E. FELLINGS, No. 337 Broad st., Newark.

PROPERTY IN STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new first-class dwelling-house and barn, in the most desirable part of the village. The house is of beautiful model, rooms spacious. Has reservoir and bath room and conveniently arranged throughout. Some land, will be sold with the place, if desired. For particulars, inquire of S SMITH, No. 402 Grand st., New-York, or of E. WHITE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED OR for sale. The country seat of J. T. Headley, situated two miles below Newburgh. The house is a modern Gothic building, and commands one of the finest views on the Hudson River. The grounds consist of 14 acres, with fruit and a hundred grape vines. For terms apply to G. J. MONELL, Newburgh, or to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st.; or to GEO. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $750. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the dépôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BY THE YEAR or for a term of years—the farm and residence of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile below the City of Poughkeepsie. If required, the house, garden, &c., can be rented independent of the farm. For further particulars, apply to A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; land from 1 to 15 acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view; pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the dépôt. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Address G. MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR SPLENDID country residences within 12 miles of New-York; 1 of 40 acres, fine buildings, 5,000 grape vines, &c.; 1 of 38 acres, fine buildings; 1 of 10 acres, new buildings; 1 of 18 acres, house and barn; also, 10 farms in Dutchess County; also, a number of places on the Hudson River. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN FAIRMOUNT VILLAGE, near West Farms, in Westchester County, a plot of ground 358 feet front, on Woodruff-av., a Gothic house and carriage house, and abundance of fruit trees. To be appreciated it must be seen. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 195 10th av.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN ORANGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, close to Llewelyn Park, and within view of Eagle Rock—with Park right. Plenty of shade and fruit, one acre of ground, with coach-house and stable. Location unsurpassed for health and beauty. Address Mrs. FISH, No 47 Bond st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new brick building, built in modern style, with garden, shrubbery and shade trees, pleasantly situated in Somerville, N. J. Price $4,000, until March 4. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, HALF A MILE from Williams' Bridge dépôt. A large new house, new barn, stables and other buildings, with 16 acres of ground or less. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge dépôt, Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT. The house, containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle, and close by the Neptune House; it is immediately upon, and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, and a fine terrace. The facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are unrivaled. Also, coach-house and stable and bathing-house; within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham. Rent $600.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depot, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also, a large brick store. The premises are laid out, and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagon; situated two miles from the Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st. J. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the dépôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road; house new, 42 feet front, 4 acres of land, plenty of shade trees, every way healthy and desirable, terms easy; accessible by hack from Yonkers. Inquire for J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 4 Chauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A NICE COUNTRY PLACE OF 10 acres, on south side of Staten Island. Fine view, sea air, plenty fruit, good buildings, &c. Terms easy, and possession immediately. There is also excellent fishing and sailing in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of J. NICHOLS, plumber, William-st., corner Spruce.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad dépôts. Stable and coach-house on the ground, and good fruit in the garden. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 59 East 13th-st., second story.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES OF ground, covered with fruit; buildings nearly new and large; good water in house; convenient to either dépôts. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Would exchange for City or Brooklyn property. A. W. BARNES No. 144 Chatham-st., up stairs.

IN CARMANSVILLE.—TO LET—A 2-STORY and basement cottage, with stable; plenty of shrubbery and shade trees, &c.; 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt; to a genteel family only; rent, $300. Apply to JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 639 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR HART'S CORNER DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York—a cottage house, with about five acres of ground, good barn, and another small dwelling on the premises; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—BETWEEN FORDHAM and West Farms, a beautiful villa, in perfect order, having all modern improvements, with barn and stables, and one to two acres of land, stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange place.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—LARGE FRAME house 50x41, two stories, basement and large attic, next to J. H. Brower, Esq.; 15 rooms, 12 closets, wide piazza, extensive lawn, bearing fruit trees. Very healthy. Good water; barn if desired. Rent moderate.
WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on a beautiful river, only nine miles from New-York; will be sold for half its cost. For particulars, inquire of JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, (near the Ferry,) Jersey City.

STAMFORD—RENT $250.—A SMALL, NEAT two-story and attic house, in good repair, with good garden; is pleasantly located in the village, about three quarters of a mile from the dépôt.
J SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ONE HOUR from 27th st., two large dwelling houses in the most desirable location in the town. For further particulars apply to Mrs. E. MILLER, Atlantic st, or WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH 30 acres of land; also, a small cottage, with 18 acres of land, situated on Staten Island, near landing, with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A FINE HOUSE SITUATED conveniently to dépôt and boat, containing 12 rooms, in good order, supplied with gas; barn attached. Rent moderate. Apply to Dr. VEDDER, Flushing, or Smyth & Vedder, No. 38 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY residence, near Greenfield Hill, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of thirty-five acres of good land, a spacious dwelling-house, commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; large and convenient out-buildings, all quite new and in complete order; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; situation perfectly healthy and pleasant.

Also, one other very desirable place in the town of Westport, near the residence of Frederic Depeyster, Esq., two hours' from New-York and half a mile from Westport station, containing twenty-six acres of excellent land, convenient two-story dwelling, large barn, carriage-house, wood-house, &c., all nearly new and in good order. At a trifling expense water can be carried in pipes to any part of the buildings.

The above-described property must be sold to close an estate. Possession given on April 1. For further information, apply to E. H. NICHOLS, Esq, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or Z. WAKEMAN, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P, CARR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

$3,000 ONLY FOR A FARM OF NINETY acres, with house and barn, fruit and water, situated 20 miles from New-York, four miles from Paterson, N J. One of 65 acres, house and barns, in Rockland County; price $6,000. One of 36 acres, house and barn; price $2,400. Also ten country-seats, from 1 to 20 acres, to exchange, within 12 miles of New-York. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Clouster Dépôt, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 47 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR Rahway, N. J., containing 193 acres of good land, with commodious two-story house, with large new basement, barn and other buildings; also a good apple and pear orchard, with other small fruit. For further information apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

FARM FOR SALE—WITHIN THREE MILES of Huntington and Cold Spring, L. I. Seventy-five acres, six fine timber; plenty of fruit, well watered, good old-fashioned buildings. Price $3,500. Also, in same neighborhood, a pretty little place of 18 acres, with cottage-house, &c. Price $1,600. Apply to A. CUNNINGHAM, No. 30 Water st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 130 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood—never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FARM WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS to rent a good farm, with comfortable house, for a term of years, and within one or two hours' ride from New-York. From 30 to 50 acres, improved, will be required. Location will have to be healthy. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH COMFORTABLE house, plenty of fruit, &c.; the location to be healthy, on a lake or stream preferred, in exchange for improved Williamsburgh and other property. Address, with particulars, ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie, Green County; has an extensive river front, and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey, on the Freehold and Jamesbury Railroad, near Freehold; fine buildings, good fruit and marl on the place. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

TO LET—A FARM, WITH 107 ACRES OF GROUND, in good condition, one mile from Williams' Bridge dépôt. Good fruit and buildings. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAMAICA, for $6.500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.

Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price, $3.

Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.—To JOHN TALLMADGE and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of HENRY E. WEED, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, plaintiffs, referred to in the notice annexed, and which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at Troy, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860. DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, Troy, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Rensselaer County.—Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, against John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery.—Summons and Notice in Mortgage Cases.—To the above-named defendants—SIR: The summons herewith served upon you in this action is issued upon a complaint, praying the foreclosure of a mortgage, executed by John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, to Henry E Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, on the 24th day of September, 1859, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office, in Book of Mortgages No. 55 page 120, &c., on the 24th day of September, 1859, for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from that date, upon the following described premises: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Malta, County of Saratoga, and is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake standing at a white pine tree, standing on the east side of a small brook, and at the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Patrick Parks, and running thence north forty-three and a half degrees, west four chains and fifty-three links, to a stake standing in the southeast corner of Barnabus Neil's lot; thence along the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees, east fifteen chains and ninety-seven links, to a stake on the north side of the highway; thence north twenty-six degrees, east nineteen chains and eighty-eight links, to the north line of a lot of land now or lately belonging to Mr. Monger; thence south sixty-three degrees, east forty-five chains and ninety links, to a stake standing on the north line of land now or lately belonging to Benjamin Harris; thence along said land south eighty degrees, west three chains and fifty-three links; thence south twenty degrees, west seven chains and seventy-three links; thence north sixty-three degrees, west twenty chains and twenty-four links; thence south fifty-seven and one-quarter degrees, west nineteen chains and sixty five links, to the centre of the highway; thence along the centre of the highway north twenty-eight degrees, west four chains and three links; thence south sixty-six degrees west seven chains, to the brook aforesaid; thence southerly along said brook, as it winds and turns to the place of beginning—containing eighty-one acres of land; and no personal claim is made against you, or against any defendant, except the said John Tallmadge.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.
DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
23f-law6wS Troy, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. E. Mansfield*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.
BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja12-law3mS Attaching Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—WILLIAM ALEXANDER, plaintiff, against BETSEY JANE WHITTEMORE and CHARLES WHITTEMORE her husband, DANIEL B. BUSH and ADELINE his wife, and others, defendants.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, at the Village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 5th day of February, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb 5th 1861.
S. D. LEWIS Plaintiff's Attorney,
9f-law6w-S* No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861.
CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.
JOEL D. CORNELL,
a17-law6mS* Administrator.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Feb. 21, 1861.—Redemption of Lands and Tenements Sold for Taxes and Regular Rents of Croton Water.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees and lessees and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in the year 1859 for the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, and the regular rents of the years 1852 and 1853, that a detailed statement of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale is published in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York. Such statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed, the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold, when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
23f-law6wS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
1st door east of Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good furniture, carpets, or other useful articles. Two superior road or business horses, sound, kind and fast; also, two light wagons, one carriage, one covered wagon, harness, &c., &c. Apply at No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

HORSES WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE BAY horse, 16 hands high, long tail, 6 to 8 years old. Also a pair of first-rate young horses, 15½ hands high, that can go in three minutes, together, in a square gait and without pulling. Address Box 271 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,)
At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st.,
Opposite the Post-office,

A general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of three elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush, rosewood etageres, centre, side and whist tables, rich lace curtains, bronze and gilt clocks, rosewood and mahogany dressing-bureaus, washstands, French and other bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, sofas, chairs and arm-chairs, secretary and library book-cases lounges, oak, walnut and mahogany extension tables, dining chairs, walnut and oak buffets, hall stands and chairs, mirrors, office furniture, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—One superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Dubois & Stoddardt, and in good order; also, one large standing glass case, suitable for stuffed birds, or for business purposes.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 3 elegant satinwood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A large stock of elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber, dining-room and library furniture; also, an assortment of fine chandeliers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Township.	R'nge	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half............	31	70	11	322.11
Davis......	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis......	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis......	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis......	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.
CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18.100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, enameled marble top furniture, black walnut library suite, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, voltaire and rockers in do., gilt frame pier mirrors, marble-top centre and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut bedsteads, mahogany do., lace curtains, cottage suites, iron hat-stands, commodes, iron bedsteads, stair carpets, &c.; also, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., sale of household furniture, paper-hanging and mirror-plates, consisting in part of beds, beddings, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, buffets, etageres, wardrobes, bookcases, dining and centre tables, oak chairs, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands. Also, a number of oil-paintings and engravings. Also, three rosewood piano-fortes. Also, a large quantity of imported paper-hangings, to be sold in lots to suit retail purchasers. Also, a small lot of French mirror plates, of various sizes, slightly damaged on the voyage.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, carpets mattresses, feather beds, stoves, counter-cases, kitchen furniture, &c.
JAMES BREWSTER, Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE FANS.

Two thousand cases of
NEW CONTRACT CANTON FANS,
Just landed
EX HOTSPUR AND OCEAN STEED.
The assortment comprises every variety of
SIZE, STYLE OR PRICE.
Also,
Now in store, a very large assortment of
FRENCH FANS,
And a complete and attractive stock of
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NETS AND COIFFURES,
DRESS BUTTONS,
ACCORDEONS, &c.

☞ WE PROPOSE TO MEET ANY COMPETITION IN PRICES, and therefore invite Wholesale Buyers to examine our stock before making their purchases.

HUGHES & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, (up stairs.)

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SCREW STEAMERS, from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

ROBBINS, WALBRIDGE, ISAACS & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 30 Vesey st.,
Have purchased the entire annual lot of
DAMAGED INDIA-RUBBER COMBS
of the India-Rubber Comb Company, and offer them to the Trade cheap
FOR CASH.

NOTICE.—LOT OWNERS OF THE TAYLOR ASSOCIATION of Randell Farm, Newtown, Long Island, are requested to meet at the law office of Wm. L. Reed, No. 41 Park-row, (room No. 5,) at 5 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, March 5, or at the Westchester House, corner of Broome and Bowery, at 7 o'clock P. M. of that day, to receive receipts of taxes.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, TARRED Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

FISH CULTURE.—TO LET, AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., one of the finest lakes in this country, for the culture of fish. P. T. BARNUM, Museum, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF respectability and position, having some hours disengaged; desires to form engagements with one or two families as visiting governess to children under fourteen years of age; she also offers her services to ladies whose early education may have been neglected; she is fully capable of imparting a thorough English education. Terms moderate and references unexceptionable. Address M. R. J., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO AMERICAN LADIES desire reëngagements as teachers in schools or families, or would like to hear of an opening for a day school. Their course of instruction comprises Music, French (spoken) and the various branches of English; no objection to the West; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, wishes to find some additional occupation as visiting governess or teacher of French and German. She speaks both these languages fluently, and would also be willing to teach for entire or partial board; to undertake the education of some motherless children, or any other situation where she could make herself useful and find a pleasant home. Address H. D., Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD UNCOMMON success as a Music Teacher, wishes to obtain pupils in this City. She refers to Wm. Mason, Robert Goldbeck, and the parents of her scholars in Orange, N. J. Call upon, or address Miss WHITE, No. 218 West 30th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, OF much experience in teaching, and with unexceptionable references, desires a reëngagement in a private family or school; besides the usual English branches, she teaches German, French, music, singing and the rudiments of Italian. Terms moderate. Address, stating particulars, A. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England college, desires a situation as tutor or assistant in a classical school; is well qualified, and can give good references. Address DELTA, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A WIDOW WISHES TO GET an engagement to teach two or more children, also embroidering. Address R. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for one month. References exchanged.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

GASLIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million of dollars of stock in various City Gaslight Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

This is the only security exempt from the influence of political disturbances.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
Rooms of the *American Gaslight Journal*,
No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irvin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.
No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds Eastern Division La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, due Sept. 1, 1859, and March 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$50.000—TO INVEST IN GOOD FIRST Mortgages on New-York City property. Also, sums of $3,000, $5,000 and $10,000 to loan on bond mortgage. Apply to PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William st.

CORPORATION (WATER LOAN) SIX per cent. Bonds, Jersey City, a basis for Bank issues in New-Jersey, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place Room No. 15.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York.

The said partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH, BROWN & WHITE.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of buying and selling Hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants.

The names of all the general partners interested therein are THOMAS SMITH, jr., and ELEAZER B. BROWN, each of whom resides in the City of New-York, and BENJAMIN F. WHITE, who resides in the City of Brooklyn.

The names of all the Special Partners interested therein, are SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, who resides in the City of New-York, and ENOCH C. ROBERTS, who resides in the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

The amount of capital which each of the said special partners has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is fifteen thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1864.

THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
ELEAZER B. BROWN,
BENJAMIN F. WHITE, } General Partners.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS, } Special Partners.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SMITH & CURTIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by THOMAS SMITH, Jr., and he alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS, } General Partners.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS, } Special Partners.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. STEWART JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New-York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners. GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSON NEALE will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners to the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCEY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and EDWARD McCALL and STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and ROBERT BURNETT acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.
CHAS. F. PARK.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EMBREE & JACOBS terminated on the 18th of February, by mutual consent. L. M. Jacobs retiring, L. H. Embree will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the business at the old stand, No. 134 Bowery.
MARCH 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.
NEW-YORK Friday, March 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL..............$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS..........of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH..........of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE..........of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE....Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON..........late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT..........late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD..........Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON......of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY........of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE..........of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT........of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON..........of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.......Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS..........Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL..............$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO the dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH V. VARNUM, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES JR., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap-trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering gales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MELTING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—WITH fixtures complete, together with lease of building; all in perfect order, with capacity for melting 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. of fat per day. It is now in operation, but possession can be had before the 1st of May next, if desirable. Apply at No. 148 William-st., up stairs.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$500 TO $1,000 WANTED—IN A MANUfacturing and wholesale business, well established, with large cash orders on hand; expenses light, and profits large enough to pay well. Address, with real name, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

$15.000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $10,000 to $15,000, in a very remunerative cash business in this City. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE.—A down-town stationery, well and carefully selected stock; has a good run of business; established in 1848; will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Brooklyn property. Address STATIONER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000, in a good paying mercantile and mechanical business down town, low rent, or will sell the entire business for $8,500. Sales last year, $19,514 24, yielding a profit of $6,092 55. Address B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

KINDLING WOOD AT TWENTY CENTS, when ten or more boxes are ordered, and at 22 cents for any less number. Oak and pine at $2 50 per load, which, if desired, will be sawed at small cost at yard foot of East 22d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperrmatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 22, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the classrooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 3, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
JAMES W. BOOTH, } Building Committee.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage..............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage..............60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 23.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. NOTICE—All goods purchased previous to the 1st day of March can be shipped free of duty.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—Steamer of SATURDAY, March 9. The United States mail steamship ADRIATIC, JEFFERSON MAURY, Commander will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st. North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, for the above ports, touching at Queenstown to land her mails. The ADRIATIC has water-tight compartments and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.

Rates of passage—Cabin, to Havre	$110
Cabin, to Southampton	100
Second cabin to Southampton or Havre	60

For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days:

R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, Mch. 2, or as soon after arrival as possible.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, 27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KEARNEY, will succeed WEDNESDAY, March 6.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York,
JOHN B. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, } Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY..........5th February.
MONDAY..........4th March.
SATURDAY..........30th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board on MONDAY, 4th instant, at 3 P. M. Letters for Havana will be received at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, until same hour.
E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM M SMITH, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ERICSSON ENGINE WANTED—AT SECOND hand, by GEO. A. JONES, No. 50 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
MATINEE.
THIS, (SATURDAY,) March 2, at 1 precisely,
LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The Matinée will commence precisely at 1, with Verdi's
RIGOLETTO.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Will make her first and only appearance in a Matinée, as Gilda.
Miss Phillips.....Magdalena | Stigelli....Duke of Mantua
Ferri.........Rigoletto | Coletti......Sparafucile
The Matinée will conclude with the last act of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Mme. Colson...as...Amelia | Miss Hinkley..as..The Page
Brignoli.........Richard | Ferri.........Reinhart
CORPS DE BALLET AND MUZIO'S GALOP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING.
SATURDAY, March 2, at 8. GRAND GALA NIGHT.
MOZART'S IMMORTAL MASTERWORK,
IL DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan.)
With the following powerful and unprecedented cast:
Donna Anna.........Colson | Zerlina.........Hinkley
Donna Elvira.........Elena | Otavio.........Brignoli
Don Juan.........Ferri | Leporello.........Susini
Comandatore.........Deubreul | Masetto.........Colletti
Director and Conductor.........Sig. MUZIO
Correct Opera Books at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY.
For the tenth time,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
THE MASQUERADE BALL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY next, 4th March,
PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT
EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Mr.
LESTER WALLACK'S
NEW COMIC DRAMA,
A
GENUINE AND IMMENSE HIT.
CENTRAL PARK;
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
EVERY NIGHT.
GREATLY ACTED,
GREATLY PRODUCED,
and
GREATLY SUCCESSSUL.
Roars of Laughter
and
Hearty Rounds
of
Enthusiastic Applause,
fully attest that
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA
is, without doubt, one of the greatest of the
MANY SUCCESSES
PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE.
Every one should see the
Life-like Picture
on
THE SKATING-POND.
The Ball Up
EVERY NIGHT,
Frost or Thaw.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon..........Lessee and Manager
ENGLISH OPERA.
NINTH NIGHT OF
Mme. ANNA BISHOP'S TROUPE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, will be produced the famous opera of
FRA DIAVOLO,
supported by the following eminent artists:
Miss ELEANOR WATSON, (first appearance.)
Messrs. Bowler, Cook, Quinto, Payne.
CARL ANSCHUTZ..........Conductor.
At the close of the opera,
"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION"
will be sung by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, in costume of the Goddess of Liberty, with new scenery and a grand
NATIONAL ALLEGORY.
On MONDAY NIGHT,
MR. EDWIN FORREST
will, by general request, reappear as
JACK CADE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........A. W. JACKSON
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 2,
MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear in her wondrous personation of
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES,
in Dickens' beautiful Drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK,
In his great character of
FAGIN, THE JEW,
Mr. Studley..........as..........Bill Sykes
Mr. Johnston { his original character, } The Artful Dodger.
Mr. Davidge..........as..........Bumble.
Mr. J. H. Stoddart..........as..........Mr. Brownlow.
Mr. Marlowe..........as..........Fang.
Mrs Geo. Stoddart..........as..........Oliver Twist.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Last two performances of
HARLEQUIN JACK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
March 2 1861.
HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
Concluding with the
BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new Temperance Lecture
ENTITLED
MAN AND HIS MASTERS,
IN THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, March 2.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S BAND will perform during the evening. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose's, in Atlantic-st.; and at the Rooms, corner of Washington and Concord sts. Reserved seats can be secured at Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and of Hosford & Ketcham, No. 59 William-st., New-York.
L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

LECTURE ON ETHNOLOGY.
Prof. B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., will deliver a lecture THIS (Saturday) EVENING, on the *Plural Origin of the Human Race*, at the New York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—New Lecture by JOHN B. GOUGH, at Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Subject:
LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture, and at Rushton's, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway; Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway; Brentano's No. 636 Broadway; Randolph's No. 683 Broadway; Rooms of the Association Bible House, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

JIG-DANCING TAUGHT—BY A PROFIcient teacher; the pupil guaranteed proficient in one course of lessons for $4; each lesson to consist of three steps; quadrille jig steps taught also. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex..7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.......10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 2, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock,
At each of which the splendid domestic drama,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE,
Is performed in the most chaste and attractive style, and all the following Novelties and Wonders are to be seen at all hours, making an exhibition
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD,
Worth ten times the price of admission. In fact, it would be impossible to collect another such variety, representing
EVERY CLIME AND COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE,
Making the Museum the most interesting and instructive as well as amusing place of resort
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Can witness the performance of that elegant yet thrilling Domestic Drama, see all the Living and other Curiosities, and return home before nightfall.
GRIZZLY BEARS, PERFORMING BEARS, THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, the SEA LION, WHAT IS IT? AZTEC CHILDREN, ALBINOS, SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, and the million other curiosities.
Who can wonder that the Museum is always crowded with visitors—with delighted visitors?
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THE
GREAT THREE ACT BURLETTA,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
TO-NIGHT,
AT
HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK,
THE
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL BURLETTA
will be presented from the stage with all
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES,
as exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

RETURNED.
PAGE'S "VENUS."
This great picture is attracting immense attention, and has been seen by upwards of
40,000!! persons in New-York alone.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 548 BROADWAY.
Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 2 Mars, 1861. A la demande générale, une seule représentation LES CROCHETS DU PERE MARTIN. Pièce en 3 actes. MON ISMENI, Vaudeville en un acte.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $165, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BY THE
CHAMPION BAJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.
Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 228 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

CHICKERING & SON'S
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

ORGANIST—TO THE CLERGY, &c.—MR. NUGENT, Professor of the piano-forte, harmony and composition, of London having introduced a system by which the musical services of the Episcopal Church are made more congregational, begs to announce that his services as organist, in, or within 30 miles of New-York, can be engaged. Address No. 21 2d-av., or he may be seen Tuesdays and Fridays at his residence, from 2 till 4 P. M.

30 PIANOS TO BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, at extremely low prices, below cost to avoid auction sales. These pianos are made in the best manner, full iron frame, with all modern improvements, patent damper and fully warranted. $300 pianos for $155, $380 pianos, splendidly carved, for $190, etc. Such bargains have never been offered before. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE PIano-forte, Harmony and Composition, having recently arrived from London, begs to announce that he intends to resume his professional engagements, and may be applied to at his residence, No. 21 2d-av., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 till 4 P. M., or any letters desiring interviews, &c., will be punctually attended to.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

WANTED—A FEMALE MUSIC TEACHER IN the neighborhood of Grammercy Park, to give lessons on the piano, to two young ladies. The applicant must be a first rate teacher. Address, with reference, to Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SINGERS.—A SOPRANO AND ALTO DESIRE situations in some church in Brooklyn, either together or otherwise. Address Box No. 314 Brooklyn Post-office.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A MAHOGANY CASE piano, must be sold, and will be sold very cheap, to close a concern. Price $20. Come and see it at No. 177 William-st., up stairs.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, super fine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 297 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER, the business will, on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 534 Broadway.

All orders punctually attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms. J. L. WARNER,
Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Commercial Affairs in California—Later from the Sandwich Islands, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, March 1.

The Pony Express passed here at 3½ o'clock this morning, being several hours ahead of time by the time schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 16—3.40 P. M.

Arrived, 14th, bark *Zoe*, Honolulu; 15th, steamer *Cortez*, Panama, with 275 passengers; all well. She passed a fleet of whale ships on the 10th, anchored in Magdalena Bay, and on the 11th saw 11 whale ships in Bartholomew Bay.

About the 6th inst. the ship *Speedwell* was lost in Cameron Bay.

Sailed 14th, bark *Louise*, for Sidney.

The ships *Chariot of Fame* and *Aurora* have completed loading for England, having 75,000 sacks of wheat, some flour, barley, &c. The *Web Foot* and *Wild Eagle* are yet to load with breadstuffs for England, and the *Richard Busteed* has been chartered for flour and wheat for Cork. The *Ocean Telegraph* has completed loading for New-York, and the *Great Republic* has commenced discharging at the wharf just vacated by the *Telegraph*. The *Republic* is not chartered, and her destination is unknown.

A steady daily trade is doing of quite as much extent as can be expected at the present season of the year. All the transactions now occurring are for a supply of a legitimate demand for consumption that is making a certain inroad upon stocks. Prices keep steady for such articles as are moving. Butter and candles, if not positively improved, evince a firmer feeling. Buyers of the former article are met with advanced pretensions by holders that as yet check transactions. Sales of candles for the week aggregate upwards of 4,000 boxes at about 20c., and a steady outlet encourages sellers. Coffee is firm and tending toward an advance. The grain market continues upwards. Shippers are the free buyers of all the choice wheat to be had at $1 90 per 100 lbs. Instances where larger parcels of extra choice were to be obtained, higher prices have been paid for lots to arrive, the details of which are, for prudential reasons, withheld from the public.

C. L. WILSON, the principal builder of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, was attached on the 14th, by ALSOP & Co., for $110,000. It is not known yet, whether this will have any effect on the progressing extension of the road. The annual report on the condition of that portion of the Valley Road completed shows a surplus of receipts over the expenditures of $100,000, against $90,000 surplus last year.

Some eight or nine different companies are endeavoring to get bills through the Legislature authorizing street railroads in San Francisco.

ABERNETHY, CLARK & Co., extensive lumber merchants, recently reported as failed, have resumed payment.

The *Lady Franklin* sailed yesterday for British Columbia.

The Pony Express with Atlantic Telegraph dates, *via* Fort Kearney, to the 2d of February, arrived at Carson Valley, yesterday, whence the news of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the Senate was immediately telegraphed to San Francisco. The intelligence is joyfully received, as is also the more favorable prospect of an early settlement, by compromise, of the disunion question.

A telegraphic dispatch from Los Angelos last evening, announces the arrival of the incoming Overland Mail stage, two days behind time, without any mail. The letter-bags have been kept at Tucson, Western Arizona, on account of the Indian troubles on the route.

Troops from Fort Buchanan are reported to have proceeded into the Apache country with a prospect of protecting the mail route; so that the next stage may be expected in due time with all the delayed mail matter.

The news from the Sandwich Islands per *Zoe*, is to the 21st of January, one month later. Business at the Island is dull, the rainy season and the absence of whalers preventing activity.

Three remarkably short passages from San Francisco to Honolulu are recorded; the *Norwester* and *Comet*, both inside of ten days, and the *Fair Wind* in eight days and seven hours, the latter being the quickest passage ever made.

The commercial statistics for the kingdom for 1860, prepared by the Collector-General, are published in nearly every item. A large falling off is shown from the tables of the previous years. The causes of this decline are attributed mainly to the decrease in foreign whale ships visiting the Islands, but in part to the new tariff of 10 per cent. on merchandise of all kinds, which went into force in June, 1860.

[Here the telegraphic line west of Omaha gave out, leaving us without the remainder of the dispatch.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1.

The bill relating to street contracts of the City of New-York was passed.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, the bill for the better protection of steamboats in New-York was recommitted for the purpose of giving parties interested an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. HAMMOND offered a concurrent resolution requesting the New-York Commissioners to the Peace Congress to report their action at the earliest moment.

Mr. GOSS called up the concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to act with the Canadian Committee in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty, and they were adopted—the vote being 18 against 7.

Mr. GRANT called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to investigate the charges against the New-York Harbor Masters, and report in Executive Session. He explained that the latter clause had not his assent, as he preferred the report to be made in open session.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the provision to report in Executive session.

Messrs. FIERO and GOSS desired the report to be made in secret session, and after debate, Mr. HAMMOND's amendment prevailed, and the motion for the appointment of an investigating committee to report in open session, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was again taken up.

Mr. SPINOLA resumed his remarks, reading from the *State Register* to show that four or five years ago Mr. HAMMOND gave an unqualified support to the Platform of the American Party, with the famous 12th section plank inserted at Philadelphia. He also attacked Mr. LINCOLN for his alleged flight from Harrisburgh.

Mr. HAMMOND replied briefly, and the subject was postponed until next Wednesday.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation act.

To amend the act for the regulation of the Central Park. It provides that the Commissioners continue in office five years from the expiration of the present term.

To make an appropriation for the payment of Commissioners for loaning money to the United States.

Amending the act to facilitate the progress of civil actions, where the people of a State are parties.

Also, concerning the navigation of canals and collection of tolls. It allows boats to go no faster than six miles per hour.

The Assembly bills to provide for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York City, and the bill to create Commissioners of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department, were passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported a bill establishing a General Insurance Department.

The Assembly returned the Senate resolution, asking consent of that body that the Senate adjourn from the 1st to the 7th of March, with a statement that they had given consent. Adjourned until March 7.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1.

The Committee to investigate the charges of bribery against JAY GIBBONS, obtained leave of absence during the day, and are at work taking testimony.

On motion of Mr. BALL, the bill to amend the Metropolitan Police laws and to repeal section 42 of said act, were recommitted to the Standing Committee.

A large number of petitions were presented.

Mr. PIERCE, on a question of privilege, disclaimed that any reflection was intended on the Committee on Cities and Villages by the reference of the New-York City Railroad bill, introduced last night, to the Railroad Committee. That reference was simply induced from the belief that the Railroad Committee was the proper one to have the bill in charge.

Mr. MOORE reported the bills relating to the public health and Quarantine in the port of New-York, and to enable the Supervisors of Richmond county to raise the money by tax to pay the expense of protecting the Quarantine property.

Mr. CALLAHAN reported favorably the bill creating a Board for licensing engineers.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Loan and Tax bill was reported for the consideration of the House, and on motion of Mr. FERRY was made the special order for Wednesday the 13th.

Mr. BARBER moved to make the Chenango Canal Extension bill the special order for the same day. Lost.

The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Company, was reported favorably, and moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

The bills to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn, to authorize the Contracting Board to place all canals under contract for repairs, to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices, to enable the Supervisors of New-York to purchase ground for the erection of a Courthouse, to protect the freedom of speech and public discussion, were all reported favorably from the Committees.

A large number of reports were also made on bills of local interest.

Mr. SAXE introduced a bill to repeal the Hell Gate pilot law of last session.

Mr. BIRDSALL introduced bills to increase the number of Judges in the Marine, Supreme and Common Pleas Courts in New-York City; to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Harlem Bridge to Morrisania on the Boston turnpike; to incorporate the United States Wrecking Company, and to amend the New-York Common School act, by giving the Mayor the appointment of Trustees, to be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 1.

This noon, at 12 o'clock, a boiler in the Gun-factory of the Whitney Arms Company, at Whitneyville, about three miles from here, exploded, blowing out the east end of the building, demolishing the machinery and arms of various kinds, and making a complete wreck of the premises. About thirty persons were in the vicinity of the boiler at the time, many of whom were buried in the ruins. PAUL SAVAGE, the Engineer, was seriously injured; ED. R. FARMER, W. J. RICHARDS, SAMUEL HALL, LABAN OLIVER and son, were all badly scalded. Nine others are less injured. Major R. W. NORTON, with Mr. OLIVER, were both blown across a portion of the stream. It is expected that all but one of the victims will recover.

The rumor of the accident spread quickly throughout the City, and several fire companies, including a steamer, started for the scene, but soon returned their services not being required.

A number of Physicians from this City were soon in attendance, and assisted in alleviating the sufferings of the victims.

The cause of the explosion cannot be correctly ascertained at present. The engineer is a man well skilled in his business, and the boiler was of usual strength.

The principal loss sustained by the Company is on the machinery, the amount of which is not known at present.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, March 1.

The Western stage, with the mail, Hinckley's Express and seven passengers, passed at 3 A. M.

DENVER, Monday, Feb. 25.

The weather is very fine.

There is a great deal of building going on this City, more than at any one time before.

The Platte Canon mines, 22 miles southwest of here, are making considerable stir. Many miners are leaving for the Blue Arkansas and Platte rivers in and beyond the South Fork.

The Indian Troubles.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Friday, March 1.

Another overland coach passed to-day, and the report of the interruption at Apache Pass by the Indians is confirmed. The route is strictly guarded by troops, and no interruption is anticipated in the future.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

The list of business changes in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, two in Philadelphia two in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati, and 18 in other, places; a total of 39 for the week.

Gen. Cass at Detroit.

DETROIT, Friday, March 12.

Gen. CASS arrived here this evening, and was received by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, who welcomed him to his old home in a hearty and gratifying manner.

Cozzens' Hotel Burnt.

COLD SPRINGS, Friday, March 1.

A fire broke out in Cozzens' Hotel, opposite to Garrison's, near West Point, about 1 o'clock to-day, and will be totally destroyed, together with the cottages, though the latter may possibly be saved, as the corps of Cadets have arrived with a fire-engine, although a poor one, may be of some service.

The fire originated on the roof, where some tinmen were at work.

The furniture is mostly saved, but in a damaged condition.

The building is insured for nearly its full value.

Fire in Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND, Friday, March 1.

The dry-goods establishment of NELSON HERSCH & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $14,000; insured for $7,000.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

TRENTON, Friday, March 1.

WESTON, the pedestrian, arrived here about 9 o'clock to-day and attracted a crowd of spectators. He made a short speech to the crowd, and said he was well and felt confident that he would accomplish his feat. He left again at 10 o'clock, followed by a crowd, on a smart trot to keep up with him.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, March 1—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Australasian*, now fully due at this point, with Liverpool advices of the 16th. Very cloudy, with rain. Wind South and light.

Important to Dealers with the South.

GOODS ON BOARD SHIP BEFORE MARCH 15 TO BE PASSED FREE OF DUTY IN THE C. S. A.

Mr. DINSMORE, President of Adams Express Company received the appended dispatch, on Thursday, from their Southern agent:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 28.

Collectors at Charleston and Savannah will pass goods sent in our care, if each case is accompanied by an invoice of contents, with an affidavit of the seller attached, certifying that they were purchased, *bona fide*, previous to March 1, and our affidavit that they were on board ship before March 15. Seller's affidavit to particularly describe mark, number, &c., of case or cases in which goods invoiced are packed.

Unless this is carefully complied with, we cannot forward beyond port of entry.

H. B. PLANT,
Southern Superintendent Adams' Ex. Co.

The Southern Trade.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON PER STEAMERS FOR JANUARY, 1861.

From Charleston.	Savannah.	Norfolk.	Wilmington.	Totals.
3,369	18,933	6,423	959	29,684
FOR FEBRUARY.				
2,782	17,009	7,609	1,989	29,389
Total				59,073

Nursery and Child's Hospital.

ANNUAL MEETING AND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The annual meeting of this most beneficent charity was held yesterday, at the Institution, in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, and the large room was crowded, ladies constituting the majority of the audience. Mrs. ABRAHAM BININGER, the First Directress, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, who was followed by Rev. Mr. HERRICK and other ministers in the reading of Scripture, and addresses. The Secretary's report was then read, and was most interesting. It contained some discouraging features, especially in the withdrawal of the First Directress to the Nursery; also, in the resignation of several members of the Board of Physicians, who had been for a long time attendant upon the sick. Notwithstanding these discouragements, however, the children were healthier than ever they were known to be since the opening of the Institution. Contagious disease has been almost excluded. One hundred and twenty-five women and 337 children have been admitted during the past year. 43 women have been furnished with situations as nurses. The present number of inmates is: Children 126, nurses 20, employes 18, total 173. The report proceeds to state that "it is perhaps little known to the public that, in addition to the infants that are sheltered from harsh usage and neglect, the number of growing children is seldom less than 40. These children are subjected to the kindest and most judicious training; not only are their bodies cared for, healthful nourishment, cleanliness and warm clothing provided for them, but they are under the constant supervision of resident teachers. Four hours a day they are instructed in the rudiments of an English education, and the rest of their time is employed in sewing and housework, or healthful games and amusements.

The Anniversary, yesterday, was one of great interest. The Institution is undoubtedly worthy of the warm support of our charitable citizens.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

The Court resumed its inquisition in the case of Commander WALKE, yesterday, with the cross-examination by counsel for the accused, of Paymaster DUNN, of the *Supply*. In the course of the day Commodore ARMSTRONG was recalled by the defence to answer an interrogatory which was, we suppose, of consequence to the completeness of Commander WALKE's position, after which the Commodore was discharged from further attendance. Lieutenants BRADFORD and EBBEN, and Sailing-master ALLEN, all of the *Supply*, and Lieut. IRWIN, of the Navy, were called and testified as to certain details of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard, and the peculiar circumstances thereupon ensuing, Lieut. IRWIN's depositions being of peculiar interest and importance. The defence hopes to conclude to-day, when nothing further can at present be known but the formal defence of Commander WALKE, which he will be allowed two or three days to prepare.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The Annual Report of the Croton Water Board for the past year, presents us with the following statistics:

For Water Rents	$756,831 89
For Penalties	10,337 73
For Sewer Connections	24,391 00
For Permits for Vaults	23,241 80
For Permits for Taps in Pipes	2,477 50
For Sundries (petty cash)	2,877 78
Total	$820 157 71

The unexpended balances from 1859, with the several appropriations for 1860, are stated in connection with the expenditures in the following table:

	Appropriations, including balances for 1859.	Expenditures in 1860.
Croton Water Works extension	$642,108 43	$642,108 33
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	22,249 41	17,654 21
Water-pipes and laying	120,109 40	110,032 44
Street expenses and repairing	121,844 17	121,180 00
Sewers, rebuilding, repairing and cleaning	70,000 65	45,921 05
Wells and pumps, repairing	4,775 48	3,815 62
Russ pavement, improvement	25,242 55	623 37
Statistical tables	308 61	
Salaries	30,000 00	29,289 78
Contingencies	5,000 00	2,774 08
Total	$1,041,638 70	$973,378 98

Leaving an unexpended balance of $68,259 72 to be added to the appropriations for the present year.

The report is of unusual length, and enters into the consideration of broken mains—those breaches of Croton confidence, which, during the past year, at various intervals, caused such annoyance among our citizens, at the same time showing that care has been taken to provide against such catastrophes (for such they may be called,) in future. The improvements at High Bridge, the gate-houses of the Reservoirs, the condition of the water-pipes, the fire and drinking hydrants, with many other topics, are also duly considered. There are now 2,307 fire-hydrants in the City, and the increase of drinking-hydrants is strongly recommended. There are over 107 miles of sewers in the City, with a proportionate number of receiving basins and culverts. Several wells have been closed up, but there are now standing in the City 140 pumps. It is the intention of the Board to maintain them in good working order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURNING.—Last evening, a lady residing in Second-avenue, entered a store in Second-street, for the purpose of making some purchases, and while there trod upon a match, which ignited and the flames communicating to her light under clothes, they were soon on fire; she was not aware of it, supposing from the warmth that she was standing over or near a furnace register, until some persons sitting in a room back of the store, rushed out to her assistance. To aggravate her distress a ferocious dog, alarmed by the excitement, made an attack on her, but fortunately was restrained from injuring her. The flames were speedily extinguished, and beyond the destruction of her garments and a few slight burns, no immediate harm was done. The lady, however, on arriving at her residence, was seized with such a violent nervous attack, that her life was despaired of. This should serve as *another* warning to all, to avoid leaving matches where they will be liable to cause mischief.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Business in the offices of the United States Marshal and United States District Attorney now consists mainly in settling up, as far as possible, the cases on hand, and arranging matters for the new appointees, who, "in the natural course of things," will soon take charge under the new Administration. Marshal RYNDERS and his Deputies appear to be taking time by the forelock, by packing their trunks and getting ready to vacate, and, say they, "We don't care how soon. We do so."

CHANGE OF NAME.—The military organization heretofore known as the F. A. Tallmadge Musketeers held a meeting on Thursday evening last, at which it was resolved to change their name to the "C. Van Cott Zouaves." Subsequently, by invitation, they visited the residence of the gentleman thus honored, and partook of a generous collation.

THE ALLIANCE.—A series of six sermons to young men is to be given at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the New-York Evangelical Alliance. The first of the course will be preached to-morrow evening, by Rev. Dr. POTTS.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrholds, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

TO LAWYERS.—To be successful, you should first understand your capabilities and powers. So far in life they may be latent. A Phrenological examination by Prof. FOWLER will enable you to judge for yourself if such is the case, and show you how they may be developed. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum, with performances afternoon and evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The Bears, Sea Lion, What is It? &c., to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

NOW READY.—KNOX will issue to-day his Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats, at No. 212 Broadway. Elegant and economical as usual.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 1.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 8,000 bales Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@11¼c. Sales of the week, 59,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 55 500, against 83,500 last year. Receipts less than last year, 210,700 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 610,000 bales. Exports for the week, 86,000 bales. Total exports, 139,500 bales. Stock at this port, 413,500 bales. COFFEE—Sales of the week, 5,500 bags; Rio quoted at 11¼c.@13¼c.; imports of the week, 22,000 bags; stock in port, 48,500 bags, against 41,500 last year.

MOBILE, Friday, March 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales middling Uplands, 10¾c. Sales of the week 10,300 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales, against 16,585 same time last year. Decreased receipts, 225,000 bales. Exports, 21,545 bales. Stock in port, 83,620 bales. Sterling Exchange, 3@4 premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 1.

FLOUR firm at $5 37½. WHEAT unchanged; White, $1 40@$1 50; Red, $1 33@$1 35. CORN better; New Southern Yellow, 57¾c.; Old, 62¾c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $17 50@$18. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18¾c.

MARRIED.

MASTEN—PATTEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH MASTEN, of the firm of C. Burkhalter & Co., to Miss MARY S. PATTEN, all of this City.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, HARRIET ANN, wife of Dr. Seth Geer, and daughter of Capt. John Seaman, formerly of Staten Island.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

MULLEN.—In this City on Friday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of Bernard F. Mullen, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) March 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., thence to St. Mary's Catholic Church, where a solemn Requiem High Mass will be said, to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of her husband and family are respectfully invited to attend.

GATTY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH GATTY, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 130 East 20th-st., to-day, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

CARLTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, at the United States Hotel, NETTIE P., youngest daughter of J. F. and Maria J. Carlton, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place from the above Hotel this day, (Saturday,) March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

HOVELL.—In this City, on Friday, March 1, of convulsions THADDEUS HYATT, youngest son of John and Anna Hovell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West Broadway.

VAN WOERT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of John V. and Louisa Van Woert.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 28, JOHN MORRIS, a native of Wales, aged 46 years.

The members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 26, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday,) March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Clermont-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

MAUJER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Feb. 28, at his residence, No. 471 Grand-st., CHARLES MAUJER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts.

SCHUYLER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, March 1, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HAIGH, youngest child of J. Rutson and Susanna E. Schuyler, aged 2 years.

EVANS.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 28, GEORGE EVANS, son of S. W. and Mary J. Evans, aged 10 years, 9 months and 3 days.

REED.—In Coxsackie, ROSWELL REED, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Coxsackie, on Monday, March 4, at 1½ o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—In Hubbardston, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, MARY A. WARD, wife of James M. Richardson.

☞ Wilkesbarre, Penn., papers please copy.

DASSEL.—In Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, from typhus fever, ANGELY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dassel.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Bridget Salmon, John Jorby, J. R. Bower, Mr. Houghton, S. D. Porter, John Gray, John Taylor, Geo. Crawford, Dr. Martin, Aaron Hart, Samuel Phillips, lady and son, George Noble, Mrs. J. Noble, Mr. Fox, L. Falise.

In Steamship Nashville from Charleston—Miss E. M. Hendley, Miss Rodgers, Miss J. K. Van Ness, J. M. Smalley, W. J. Moulton, G. F. Mills, G. O. Merriam, J. M. Calder, W. Brenn, W. Goldsmith, R. W. James, 26 in the steerage, and 18 free colored persons.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—J. Reese, A. Emanuel, P. Groetsky, A. Goldsmith, J. Levi, D. Goldsmith, L. Payne, J. Johnson, L. Deplect, H. Kenni, J. Webber, W. E. Davis, S. Bidwell, S. Callaghan, P. Pelos, J. J. Buttman, E. Kennedy, T. Royal, R. Holt, R. Salisbury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 5 51 | Moon rises..12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 44 | Gov. Island..12 33 | Hell Gate.... 1 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Bienville, Bulloch, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Kangaroo, Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; W. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Asa Eldridge, Colman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Kanawha, Lynch, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; B. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Seaman's Bride, (Br.,) Outhout, Bristol, P. I. Nevius & Son; Gardina, (Port.,) Olivier, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Machias, Shoppy, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; G. Worthington, Frethy, Para, Burdett & Everett; Milo, Campbell, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Proteus, Chipman, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; G. Downes, Jameson, Point-au-Petre.

Schooners J. E. Gamage, Tilden, Point-au-Petre, R. P. Buck & Co; Ellen Marston, Cardenas, Metcalf & Duncan; J. G. Collyer, Crane, New-Haven, Samuel Godwin; E. R. Nickerson, Nickerson, Gloucester, master; Wm. Abbott, Smith, St. Martin's, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ellicott, Duncan, Demarara, Metcalf & Duncan; R. Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co; Myrover, Hughes, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co; St. Cloud, Cash, Salem, S. Godwin; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 13, and Queenstown 13th, at 5 P. M., with 115 steerage passengers, the U. S. mails, and $220,000 in specie to John G. Dale. Feb. 15, lat. 51 14, lon. 12, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 28, 25 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship George's Creek, bound S.; 40 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah. 1st inst., 6 A. M., passed steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston: 8 A. M., passed steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 28, 3 A. M., off Lookout, signalized steamship Keystone State; 5 P. M., N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, both for Savannah. 1st inst., 3 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Washington, D. C. with mdse to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Deer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia, mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London Dec. 2, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Nazarene, Peters, Minatitlan Feb. 1, mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz; vessel to James Borland & Co.

Bark Giulia, (Sard.,) Pardell, Palermo 105 ds., and Gibraltar 45 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Linda Stewart, Davidson, Sagua Feb. 15, with sugar to Jonathan Thompson.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Cadiz 34 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Feb. 25, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Saxon, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York.

Schr Ned, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton to E. S. Powell. Feb. 28, off Absecom, saw the mainboom of a vessel, supposed of about 400 tons, and apparently had a sail attached.

Schr. R. A. Perry, (of Bucksport,) Stubbs, Aux Cayes Feb. 10, with logwood to Youngs, McAndrew & Rankin.

Schr. Oxford (of Fall River,) Washburn, Malta Jan. 3, and passed Gibraltar Jan. 20, fruit to J. R. Dow & Co.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, (of Bangor,) Rider, Belize, Hon., Feb. 7, with mahogany to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. H. Sargent, (of Sedgewick,) Sargent, Black River, Jam., Feb. 7, logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Bangor,) Rich, Black River, Jam., Feb. 8, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Quindaro, (of Cambridge, Mass.,) Wall, Matanzas 12 ds. with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Charles A. Snow, Heath, Franklin, La., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Empire, (Br., of Cornwall,) Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 7 with sugar to J. V. Onatavia.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Boston,) Packard, Attakapas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Harriman, Elizabethport, with coal for Lubec.

Schr. W. T. Williams, Rose, Elizabethport, with coal for Norfolk.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. George Edwards, Weeks, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, W. S. W.; Meridian, N. W., and fresh; Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Schr. Astoria, Cardenas 10 ds.

Sailed.

Steamships Champion, for Aspinwall; Bienville, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Contest, for San Francisco. Barks Sartelle, for New-Orleans; Canton, for Liverpool; Chas. Brewer, for Cienfuegos; C. Heddle, for Havana; Rainbow, for Barbados. Brigs Nicola, for St. Thomas; Icarian, for New-Orleans; Proteus, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1.—Arr. barks Mary Baker, Newport, England; Tres Amigos, Turks Island; brigs Susan Duncan, Matanzas; S. P. Smith, Galveston; Arabell, Guadaloupe; schr. J. Nickerson, Cape Haytien.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Arr. ships Idaho, Liverpool; Richard Alsop, Glasgow; Rufus Choate, Havre; barks Fanny Buck, Messina; Sarah Nichols, Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

Sloop Ann Elizabeth, from this City for Keyport, for a cargo of brick, when off Owl's Head yesterday, about 9 o'clock A. M., was capsized by a squall from N. W. The steamer Keyport took from her one man, and brought him to the City. He procured the assistance of a tug, and returned. All hands are safe.

Ship Winged Racer is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship Starr King was also taken on the Large Balance Dock for the same purpose.

The brig Castillian, from Matanzas, arrived at Portland Feb. 28, with loss of deck-load of molasses.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The ship Indiana, of New-York, was spoken Feb. 23, in lat. 34 10, lon. 72 40, having on board the crew of an abandoned brig, rescued two days previously; nothing further. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

BOSTON, March 1.—The brig Lagrange, of New-York, from Cardiff for Sagua, was at Guadaloupe Feb. 2, with loss of spars, &c. (By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Ionic—bark, Hutchinson, from Messina for Philadelphia, Feb. 26, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 40.

Louisa Eaton—bark, of Boston, bound N., Feb. 17, Sand Key bearing N. 8 miles.

Wyoming—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 42 ds. out, Feb. 28, off Absecom.—By pilot-boat Nettle.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes Feb. 14, brigs Chimborazo, from Wilmington, N. C., just arr.; St. Jago, from Boston, do.; and others.

At Minatitlan Feb. 1, bark Harvest, Austin, for London, ldg; brig Island Queen, Comery, do., do. Sld., 1st, bark James Andrews, Burt for Liverpool.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Prof. ANDERSON,
THIS DAY. (SATURDAY.)
The Last Day Performance at 2½ o'clock
The Last Evening Representation at 7½ o'clock.
REALLY THE LAST DAY.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVENTEEN, possessing a graceful carriage, black eyes, and a genial disposition, desires to form the acquaintance of an American gentleman; property not so much of a qualification as sincerity and kindness of heart. Address LIZZIE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED AND INTERESTING young lady, of 16, to open a correspondence with some worthy young gentleman, who can appreciate domestic felicity. The advertiser is quiet in her tastes and attractive in manners. Address, in sincerity, KATIE. Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking care of an infant from birth. Has the best of City reference from her last place. No objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Baptism after the morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 6½, one hour before the evening sermon.

BOY PREACHING.—MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The young preacher, ALBERT G. LAWSON, Jr., will speak THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Service at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. RICHARD TEMPLE, of Isotus will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

PRESENT CONDITION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"Disease is Cured by Natural Processes Alone, to Promote which Vital Power Must be Upheld; and Remedies in any Form Can Only be Useful so far as they Excite, Assist or Promote these Natural Curative Processes."

In 1811, when the late Nestor of the medical profession, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the state of medical science was such that the President of the L. I. College stated, at its opening session, "that the Professors of the Institution enjoyed less advantages at that time during the whole course of study than was at the command of the student now in a single day." In spite of these increasing advantages, it has often been thought that physicians wrangled, as of old, over technicalities contended for priority among each other, and urged a favorite *theory*, while the patient died ere the consultation was at an end.

In this condition of medical science we are pleased to note the strong common-sense statement which heads this article, and which has been adopted by late learned bodies in Europe. Though only now asserted in Europe, this vital medical truth has been the basis and creation of the most important medical organization in America. Known throughout the United States, in all its towns, villages and hamlets, having reduced the bills of mortality more than one-half, having almost eradicated many of the most torturing constitutional maladies, and made Consumption completely subject to judicious treatment, it has, within a year, in obedience to public demand, assumed a prominence in the City of New-York which has already thrown many other medical institutions and seats of instruction far into the back ground.

We allude to the Græfenberg Medical incorporation, which has been for some months, impelled by grave public considerations, located in the splendid building, No. 2 Bond-street, near Broadway. No one who has passed through Broadway can have failed to notice this structure, and natural inquiries concerning it have led to the investigation of its merits and the publication of this article.

The Directors of the Institution have never descended to personal warfare, nor claimed for it a sectarian origin. Though designed for the dissemination of particular remedies, it has judged fairly and dispassionately all medical theories; it has approved and aided whatever has tended to the promotion of the public good, and has denounced with unhesitating condemnation whatever has involved detriment or disaster to the well being of the community. With that modesty, inseparable from enlarged ideas and correct knowledge, it has never assaulted nor warred with individuals, nor has it sought to elevate its claims to public confidence by petty, sectarian wrangling, but, confiding in the gradual development of public sentiment produced by the universal benefit following the adoption of its theory and practice, it has gone on unobtrusively, carrying health and happiness wherever it has gone, quietly rendering gratuitous and effectual aid to thousands, until the esteem in which it is held has forced it into a position in New-York City more prominent than that enjoyed by any other medical organization.

The Graefenberg Family Remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, preventment and cure, will be found in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 25 cents, and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

Two of the series demand especial notice, from their inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of the diseases for which they are a certain cure. We refer to their

VEGETABLE PILLS AND UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for

Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripings.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

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